The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 192 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug	Salsett ..	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	8000
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	....
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	11000
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	....
19th "	Simla ..	6000	....	11000
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	....
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	12500
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	....
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	10000
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	....
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	10500
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	....
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	10000
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	....
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	12500
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	....
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	10000
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	....
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.

JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay penally 7pm. nightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. E. BUENEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	8806	31st "	14th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th "	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal

Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life, Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	27th Aug	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415		

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about..
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	658	1,001	480	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Branches and Branches of the Bank and on Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

LHASA, 2184 Sat. 15th Aug. *6 a.m. Direct

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "LHASA" on Saturday 15th August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "KASARA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Muhomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2998 tons on Saturday the 15th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6386	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6386	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6386	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE **NAVY**

FOR THE **ARMY**

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by **getting your** old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Asst. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN & TRACER for two or three weeks. Experience in Building & Machinery necessary. Apply CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, LTD., Apollo St., Bombay. 3546

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

BOARD-RESIDENCE—In good central position. Good airy Rooms and all modern conveniences and Lift with English married couple, suit bachelors; for immediate entrance. Apply to No.539, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT, Forbes Building, Home Street, is an ALL BRITISH CONCERN and the safest place for keeping all VALUABLES in these troublous times. 3495

AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Bandra, would like to take pupils for piano and mandolin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2238

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER, apply to Dr. DINSHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA, Nasir Building, oppo. Cama Bag, Churni Road. 3540

WANTED immediately about Rs. 10,000 to start concern getting 75 per cent. sure profits. Good interest paid or sleeping partner taken. Apply Box 806 (Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3542

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED—CURRENT ORDINARY and OFFICIAL STAMPS of India and Native States, Great Britain or Colonies of values from 6 as. upwards, used in small or large quantities. Apply stating lowest prices, to B. S. 11, Church Gate St., Bombay. 3472

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H. P. Initial salary Rs. 35 with a local allowance of Rs. 7. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Customs House. 3525

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

WANTED—An M. A. in Physics for the post of Professor of Physics in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month. Apply stating age, qualifications &c., &c., to:—
THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College Managing Committee,
3544 Lahore.

WANTED—A 1st class (competency) MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of our Ginning Factory having Marshall's couple compound trip gear engine with condensor. Experienced hands need only apply. Pay according to qualifications.
PYAN LAL, Manager,
Cotton Ginning Co., Ltd.
3545 Khanna.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for the Branch INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, UJJAIN. Pay up to Rs. 75/-/- p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply to H. M. BULL, M.A., (CANTAB), Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, LASHKAR-GWALIOR. 3505

WANTED a TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate Eurasian with knowledge of Wireless preferred.—Good readers only may apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3497

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—35 H. P. STUDEBAKER CAR, latest 1914, model in new condition. With extra large honey combe radiator, shock absorbers. 3 spare tyres. 2 sets seat and monsoon covers any trial accept Rs. 4,250 for quick sale.
DR. CARR,
3534 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ADVERTISER would like Gentleman to share his flat near Apollo Bunder. E. L. and Fan. Terms moderate. References required. Address Box No. 540 "Bombay Chronicle." 2340

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the VAZIR HAJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—
All persons having any right title interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease gift inheritance lien easement incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Building Hornby Road Fort within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situate on the East side of Gilder Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1046 Square Yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by [illegible] No 76 on the East by a service passage the South by plot No. 72 and on the West Gilder Street aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 74 Agripada Estate which said piece of land forms a portion the lands vested in the said Trustees for purposes and subject to the conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 mentioned and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3525 and 3527 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4734 (4) Street No. 74.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1914.
KANGA & SAYANI,
3543 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the official year 1914-15 of 200 four-wheeled covered goods wagons 5ft. 6in gauge, body 21ft. 0in. long and 9ft. 6in. wide inside.
2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of these wagons except those detailed below:—
Wheels and axles.
Axle boxes.
Bearing springs
Screw couplings.
Vacuum break gear.
Buffers and springs.
Drawbars and springs.
These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India by December next.
3. The wagons must be completely constructed on the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.
4. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract, date of delivery, etc., can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.
5. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed cover should be superscribed "Tenders for Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914.
6. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 23rd July, 1914. 3427

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in General that the prices of our FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES de LUXE remain unaltered. The prices are enhanced only of Dutch Havana Cigars and American Tobaccos and Cigarettes.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
3503 117/125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 6
10-52 ,,	Bina	,,	18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,,	15-52
15-3 ,,	Gwalior	,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-13
18-38 ,,	Mattra	,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,,	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13 ,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	10-52
18-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
19-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 2
19-36 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1-4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar.....	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top to right hand
W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COY., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-five per share has been declared, and will be payable on APPLICATION on and after WEDNESDAY the 19th instant to shareholders on the Register on the 12th instant.
The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Standard Time on Week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. Standard Time on Saturdays.
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th August, 1914. 3537

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
MEMBERS are informed that prices are not advanced.

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oil:—
Snowflake, White Rose, Chester, Devoes, Elephant
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
3477

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
ON MONDAY the 17th August at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Coy., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Kair Bazar in the godown of Messrs. Premchand Babaldas by order of Messrs. Fulchand Amichand and an account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Damji Dewsey & Co.
250 Bags White Java Sugar weighing about 25 dozs.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned. T. F. I. T. C. No. 8387—1 case chocolate. T. F. I. S. C. No. 8388—1 case confectionery.
AT 2 P.M., (S. T.)
1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 Second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Second hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram, in good order.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

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PALACE OF VARIETIES
TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30 10 p.m.
IF YOU MISSED LAST NIGHT
COME TO-NIGHT.
FOUR GREAT TURNS
SAM STERN
The Hebrew Comedian.
THE CLARDY BROS.
The fast and furious acrobats.
ADDIE LEIGH
The smart and stylish Comedienne.
MEREDITH AND ADNIL
Wonders on the Rings
AND
OUR GAIETY PICTURES.
POPULAR PRICES.

A DANCE CLASS at very moderate price will be open for children of 6 to 15 years every SATURDAY afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., commencing from SATURDAY the 1st AUGUST, at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room No. 451.
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TO-DAY AT 4-30
Special Performance at half prices.

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Remarkable Powers o Eloquence
Possessing Great Personal Charms and Fresh Beauty
A TERROR TO HER OPPONENTS
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AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER DELIGHT FULSTAR.
"THE RIVAL MEN"
Prize Matinee—5-15 to 6-45 and to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.).
Sundhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

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A STRONG-STORIED DRAMA WITH PLENTY OF THRILLS.
Blackmail, attempted suicide, train-jumping, burning tenements, hidden document, etc. Just the sort of action and incident the public like to see and talk about.
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Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tine)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
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Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
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OF
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Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £562,500
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1. lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

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"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.
PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.
WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE GRAPHIC (London) says :—"His delinestions are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR.

The Special Forecast of the War made for the "Bombay Chronicle," August 7th, will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar records 0.10in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and fairly general in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.44in., Rajkot 0.20in., Veraval 0.21in., Surat 0.17in., Ahmedabad 1.75in. and Deesa 0.15in. Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad, reports 0.53in. of rain and Raipur 0.11in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.28in., Ratnagiri 1.55in., Mormugao 1.46in. and Karwar 2.74in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.83in. and Belgaum 0.40in. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is practically confined to the Peninsula, Gujarat and Kathiawar where there has been an increase of rainfall. Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan; fairly general rain in Kathiawar and local rain in the Madras Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast. The falls on the west coast have been fairly heavy from Ratnagiri southwards.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in Gujarat, local rain in Kathiawar and the Deccan; some showers on the Coromandel coast and possibly in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 13th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum. dity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	94.2	84.0	80	0.00	?	0.00
Do. (12th)	91.6	83.1	76	?	?	?
Jask						
Muskat	84.9	78.5	83	0.53		0.36
Do. (12th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.3	78.5	76	9.31		5.78
Rawalpindi	90.4	69.2	75	?	?	?
Lahore	88.6	76.9	91	14.68		5.10
Sirsa	88.0	74.4	82	0.10	12.40	
Ambala	90.9	75.1	81	16.38		1.18
Delhi	91.2		80	14.84		—0.49
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	77.5	70	21.53		5.87
Mainpuri	91.5	78.9	83	12.41		—2.27
Jhansi	91.2	76.0	75	20.02		—1.41
Cawnpore	90.8	79.5	85	16.10		—2.16
Allahabad	91.6	80.5	75	29.75		8.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100.1	83.8	70	4.43		2.52
Karachi	89.4	80.2	79	6.20		1.22
Ajmer	85.6	75.7	82	10.66		—1.90
Jaipore	90.2	75.0	85	21.21		7.92
Kotah	90.0	78.4	62	19.47		2.72
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.3	77.7	80	0.44	12.67	2.57
Dwarka	82.4	77.3	87	0.21	10.05	—2.97
Veraval	87.9	73.5	85	0.20	18.33	—0.15
Rajkot	91.0	75.8	87	0.02	25.0	12.69
Bhavnagar Para	89.1	76.9	89	0.17	40.63	11.73
Surat	89.8	74.8	89	1.15	28.24	6.94
Ahmedabad	89.6	75.7	85	0.15	20.16	4.79
Deesa	86.8	73.8	82	0.07	18.21	1.94
Neemuch	87.1	72.1	84	15.63		—3.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	75.1	84	29.57		—4.72
Saugor	86.2	72.6	85	24.71		—3.20
Hoshangabad	88.5	74.0	91	0.53	34.45	5.49
Khandwa	88.9	73.4	80	17.10		0.52
Akola	91.2	74.4	73	13.75		—4.80
Amraot	89.4	73.7	77	12.94		—6.17
Nagpur	91.1	77.3	73	22.96		—5.00
Chanda	93.3	77.8	77	20.71		—0.88
Raipur	88.8	77.1	91	0.11	22.29	—7.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	76.9	93	0.28	52.79	2.42
Ratnagiri	81.7	75.1	96	1.55	93.94	20.53
Mormugao	82.8	75.7	93	1.46	78.63	7.55
Karwar	87.1	73.3	96	2.74	106.96	19.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.1	64.5	77	0.06	9.81	0.32
Ahmednagar	80.2	69.7	83	..	22.41	8.46
Poona	91.3	71.4	88	0.83	14.41	3.46
Sholapur	89.2	70.5	67	0.04	6.51	—0.32
Bijapur	89.2	70.5	95	0.40	71.13	41.45
Belgaum	77.3	66.5	95	0.40	71.13	41.45
Aurangabad	85.7	69.7	79	..	17.54	3.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.1	74.6	82	..	38.22	18.55
Hyderabad	85.0	7.32	90	..	23.00	9.71
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.6	72.0	95	3.36	18.18	12.09
Calicut	79.2	72.7	95	1.75	76.89	2.69
Cochin	82.9	72.9	90	1.77	54.18	—3.33
Colombo	86.7	76.8	85	..	15.38	1.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.7	75.3	69	..	1.95	—6.68
Pellary	97.8	72.5	94	0.78	9.01	—0.58
Cuddapah	95.1	75.6	93	0.25	6.47	—1.48
Madras	87.0	67.3	89	0.16	6.23	—2.87
Bangalore	90.1	70.3	83	..	2.74	—0.07
Coimbator	95.1	75.6	93	..	2.53	—1.38
Trichinopoly	92.6	76.9	76	..	3.18	—1.62
Negapatam						

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Northeast and South India, and Gujarat, but in Central and Northwest India a temporary break has set in. A depression is forming off the North Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, Gujarat, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the Madras Deccan; local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore: Southeast Madras, and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, South Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Bhamo two inches; Maymyo three; Silchar one; Calcutta, Darjeeling and Purnea one half; Darbhanga five; Patna two; Gaya one; Ahmedabad two; Ratnagiri and Marmagoa one and a half; Karwar three; Mercara one and a half; Mangalore three, Calicut and Cochin two; Trivandrum and Kurnool one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Northeast India and Gujarat; an increase in North Madras, East Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th August, 1914, was 29·903 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 12th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.720 inches
Temperature of Air	82.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.852 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum do. do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind do.	177 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.22inches.
Total fall during month	4.72 "
Do. do. year	52.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.27 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Days of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.
Th	13	m 31 31	24 10	13	m 8 56	20 5
		3 11 a	15 5		9 11 a	18 3
F	14	m 4 20	24 4	14	m 9 39	21 4
		3 46 a	24 9		10 31 a	18 7
S	15	5 9	24 1		m 11 5	22 1
		m 4 35	24 1		11 45 a	18 3
S	16	m 7 10	24 2	16	m 1 27	17 2
		5 52 a	23 8			22 2
M	17	m 8 40	25 0	17	m 1 3	18 7
		m 7 23 a	23 8		m 2 39 a	21 7
Tu	18	m 9 32a	26 0	18	m 2 0	17 9
		3 49	24 4		m 3 32 a	20 9
W	19	m 10 13	27 0	19	m 3 5	17 0
		9 50 a	25 4		4 15a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 13 (Thursday)	" 6h. 19m	" 7h. 9m
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m
" 15 (Saturday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m
" 16 (Sunday	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m
" 17 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m
" 18 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 6m
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Apoges, August 2th, 3-3h, p.m.; Last quarter 14th. 6h. 16-0m a.m.; New Moon, 21st, 5h 26-5 n. p m. Perigee, 24th, 0-0h. p.m.; First quarter, 28th, 10h. 22-5m, a.m.; Full Moon, Sept, 4th, 7h, 81-2m. p.m.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS.

The mortality-rate of the city is still keeping up high, inspite of the gradual elimination of plague and small-pox. During the week ending on Saturday last there were in all 611 deaths, as against 562 of the previous week and 524 of the one before it. The death-rate stood as high as 32.43, while it was 26.33 in the corresponding week of 1913. It was, however, nearly as high as the mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913. As regards plague, the mortality, it is gratifying to note, has gone down from 17 to 11. Of small-pox cases there were only 3. Counter balancing these favourable returns, there has been an alarmingly steady rise of cholera cases, of which there were 27 fatal ones last week. If not checked betimes the disease might develop into an epidemic. Coming to other diseases we find that diarrhoea accounted for 56 deaths dysentery 22, malarial fever 4, other fevers 46, debility 75, old age 27, tubercular diseases 9, diseases of the nervous system 34, diseases of the digestive system 34, pthisis 30, and other diseases of the respiratory system 146. There was one case of drowning, three of fatal injuries and two of poisoning. According to the age classification, 196 died under one year, 70 were from one to five years old and the remaining 345 were above five years. Among the diseased there were 21 Jains, 19 Brahmins, 1 Lingayat, 3 Bhatias, 278 Hindus of other castes, 67 Hindus of low caste 151 Mussalmans, 17 Parsis, 5 Jews, 35 Native Christians 7 Eurasians, and 7 Europeans. The number of births registered in the week was 383.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13th.

12th SS Java Maru	Funchigami	Kobe June 29
13th SS Chakrata	Macfurdian	London via Karachi
SS Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	Calcutta Aug. 1.
SS Clan Farquhar	Wadge	Calcutta Aug. 1.

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday

SS Clematis	Gunn	Port Said (for order) and Mostyncleef
SS Kiri Maru	Tsuda	Kobe via Colombo

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Czarda for Rangoon &c.

Thursday, August 13th, 1914.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,874 tons, Captain Funchigami, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on June 24th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clematis:—The steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain A. Gunn, will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) and Mostyoweefy, with a general cargo and manganese ore.

S.S. Scottish Monarch:—The steamer Scottish Monarch, 3,267 tons, Captain W. Dalzil arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 1st August with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Chakrata:—The B. P. S. N. Co's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain D. Macfardian, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and one passenger.

Clan Farquhar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,757 tons, Captain J. R. Wadge which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 1st August, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Kirin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kirin Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain B. Tsuda will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo with a general cargo.

S. S. Persia:—The P and O Coy's steamer Persia which sailed for London on 25th July passed Bibraltar on 10th inst.

S.S. City of Sparta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta, passed Perim on the 11th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay during the afternoon of the 17th instant.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1	Clan Macdonold	Westward	J. F. & Co
H	Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
M	Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co
O	Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Elysia	Rinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Kirin Maru	Tsuda	N. Y. Kaisha
5	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Iora	Childey	M. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
9	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
2	Samatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
3	Tajwali	Kaes	R. E. Colin & Co
4	Upada	Le Drocp	M. M. & Co
5	Pirrnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6	Hoja	Butler	M. M. & Co
7	Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8	Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
14	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram		
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.	
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.	

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Miln	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
African	Monarch	Dake s
Angus	Lazzell	
Bahadur	Dnoley	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Grasbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co
Java Maru	Tuchigama	N. Y. K
Kowefe	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Singu	Rid	S. W. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Vasoura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Warturn	Krull	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & SoCo

R. I. M. Dockyard.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 13.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

INDIA (s) 700 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 119 casks goat skins, Nizammuddin and Co.

STEENBERGEN (s) 2.040 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

GRIQUA (s) 19,300 cwts. cotton seed, 2,070 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2,702 cases 1,636 bales cotton goods, 98 cases 83 bales woollen goods, 94 cases 64 bales woollen and cotton goods, 309 cases 254 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale wool yarn, 9 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 3 cases silk, woollen and cotton goods, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 1 case artificial silk goods, 10 cases cotton and linen goods, 7 cases linen goods, 26 casks 30 bags tiles, 24 boxes clocks, 90 bags 45 kegs glauber salt, 102 drums bleaching powder, 10 drums caustic soda, 47 bags soda ash, 80 barrels salammoniac, 50 bags 50 kegs 25 casks borax, 2,266 casks China clay, 23 cases scrap glass, 3 cases plate glass, 24 bags sago flour, 55 boxes cornflour, 2 cases locks, 100 bundles copper squares, 725 hogsheads 8 cases ale, 315 hogsheads ale and stout, 35 hogsheads 35 cases stout, 1,073 cases 7 casks 9 hogsheads whisky, 6 hogsheads 50 cases wine, 1 case oil, 6 cases 20 kegs paint, 345 bales 24 cases paper, 304 bales old newspapers, 60 bags starch, 73 cases biscuits, 17 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 50 cases common salt, 12 cases tobacco, 5 drums 380 cases 1,403 boxes 10 barrels 8 packages 4 crates 2 bundles soap, 130 barrels 8 casks tallow, 5 cases umbrellas.

S. S. Itaura from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—79,054 bags rice, 50 bags beans, 30 casks raw cow hides, 200 bales cotton, 1 barrel paint, 13 pieces ivory, 499 bags black peas, 45 chests tea, 8 pieces planks, 183 pieces teak posts, 219 pieces teak squares, 25,437 pieces 2,789 bundles teak scantlings, 200 bundles oila mats.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August 12th.

	Rales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	500
" " Imports	16,000
Mid Americans	6.50
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M G.	3 70/100
F. G. " "	3 80/100
Fine " "	3 95/100
Good Bhownuggur	unquoted
F. G. "	
Fine "	
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	
Good Oomra M. G.	
F. G. " "	
Fine " "	
Good M. G. Oomra	4 55/100
Fine M. G. Oomra	4 85/100
Good Broach	5 45/100
F. G. "	5 60/100
Fine "	5 75/100
Good Khandeish	unquoted
F. G. "	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 10th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£ 2,000,000
Silver spot	27¾
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom	2,100,000
Amount bullion paid into the Bank of England	£ 464,000
Bar silver spot	26⅝ d

London, 13th Aug.

Mr. Lloyd George has completed arrangements with the Bank of England terminating the deadlock in the Money Market.

Government agrees to guarantee the Bank any losses sustained on discounting Bills of Exchange accepted prior to 4th Aug. 1914.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, August 12.

Rs.	Rs.
5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay	5,00,000

Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 15/16 (Min. Rate) Received full % abov that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 55,00,000

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 13th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks
11 boxes gold	7,20,000	London	Chartered.
1 box "	76,800	"	Mercantile.

EXCHANGE.

All quotations are unchanged as under. The Banks are closed to-morrow for a public holiday:—

BANK'S SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 13-16
D.D. mail	1	3 15-16
T.T. forward,		Nil.

BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4¼
Credits 3 m/s ready	1	4⅜
60 d/s Japan	149	(with war risk covered).

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 11th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	691	803,087
B.B. & C.I. Railway	5	6,017

MONEY.

The following cable has been received through Reuter's this evening:—

"Mr. Lloyd George has completed arrangements with the Bank of England terminating the deadlock in the Money Market.

Governments agrees to guarantee the Bank any losses sustained on discounting Bills of Exchange accepted prior to 4th August, 1914."

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day and the Share Market was closed on account of a Parsi Holiday Kadrui Pateti.

COTTON.

There is no change in the position of the local market. The only business doing for forward delivery is amongst bazaar brokers a jobbers, who continue operations in "suttas." Rates are quite nominal in the absence of genuine business. In the bazaar good Broach opened at Rs. 237 and closes as under.

Mills are the only buyers of ready cotton and are offering low rates. There is only a small business doing as buyers and sellers are mostly apart.

Nominal Quotations:—

	March.
Good Broach	234
	January.
Fully Good Bengal	164
Fine Bengal	173
Fine Khamgaon Akola	193
Fine Khandeish	183

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday.

Cotton	2.109 Bales.
Wheat	19,051 Cwts.
Linseed	6 236 "
Rape, Rai etc	10 "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	502 "
Groundnuts	360 "
Castorseed	1,901 "
Rice	1,134 "
Myrabollams	Nil. "
Cotton seed	4 974 "
Mowraseed	1,990 "
Gram	3,103 "
Jowar	581 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	433 "

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

We have experienced this week a very quiet market, the hopeful activity felt a fortnight back having subsided to a large extent. The terrible European crisis has influenced to a very undesirable direction the up-country buyers. Customers already in Bombay with the intent of making purchases have deemed it advisable to withhold buying of any importance, and many have thought it best to leave Bombay. Again, trade is best fostered when the buyers and sellers are fully confident of credits allowed. This credit has lost all its worth owing to the war scare. We have only to hope, this unnecessary panic will soon be rid of, and trade if not resumed to any lucrative extent, at least will assume normal conditions. Local prices have fluctuated on our side. In very few big standard styles, the rise in prices has been most profitable, but for staple styles in general, there is only slight improvement to report. In side lines, the advance is hardly of any note. The want of demand if anything has compelled a slight reduction.

In *Greys*, a well-known quality of Drill of a big European House has been in decent demand, and the not over heavy stocks have allowed dealers to raise the prices to a very striking and profitable margin. This has permitted side qualities to be in small demand at some advance in prices. If the demand for the wider width heavy shirtings continues to be normal, even considering the present arrivals, prices would be well maintained, as the expected August and upwards shipments may be or are not forthcoming. Low "Red End" cloths have also the chances of having better times. In *Bleached Cloths*, activity is visible, but not to any appreciable extent. Expectations of meagre supply in future have induced buyers to raise prices to some extent, but unfossil demand is in no way encouraging, and mostly goods appear to have only changed hands among bazaar buyers at higher prices. In *Nainsooks*, there has been some sale for the Delhi market in 27 inches by 18 yards low counts, whilst Amritsar has purchased a little in 28 inches by 18 yard Gold Heading Nainsooks at an advance of half to one anna a piece. In *Mulls*, the attractive feature is that the local price of a favourable staple quality of a big European House in 39 inches, 20 yards has been raised from Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 4, mainly due to speculative purchases among dealers, and the tendency is to experience a further rise Madras Mulls 46 and 51 inches, 20 yards "Blue and Gold Heading" have been sold in small lots at a good advance of four annas a piece. Again a staple quality in 36 inches by 20 yards Blue Heading, has been purchased by Delhi and Amritsar at an advance of fully two annas a piece. In shirtings, Delhi has taken up fairly good quantities, and buyers have realized an advance of 4 to 5 annas a piece. *Prints, dyed goods and fancies* are decidedly worse than what they were a couple of weeks back. A decided check on demand is felt in these. As there are still 3 to 4 weeks more for a regular demand to set in, in case the brokers and up-country customers have by the time learnt to look upon the present position calmly, a steady decent demand must help the reduction of stocks in these.

Yarns.—A distinct improvement is felt in this market. Low stocks have helped the dealers to advance the local prices; 40's water western has been sold at 13¾ to 14¼ annas a lb. Ahmedabad mills have kept the demand of 2/40 grey cross reels, very active some 200 to 300 bales being reported as sold this week, leaving decent margins to the dealers. In general, every count has maintained an advance of 1 to 1½ (one and half) anna a lb. There are every chances of a further rise in local prices.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION BEING KEENLY WATCHED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The commercial situations is being keenly watched, and the Government will afford all assistance.

In view of the war it is likely that the Durand Football Tournament will be abandoned as the regimental teams can hardly participate in it.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29-32d. and 15 27-32d. the rupee respectively:—

		Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total. £
Total amount of tenders received.	Bills		24,000	20,000 15,000	60,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	600,000	134,000	10,000	744,000
				Total	£813,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills		34,000	20,000 15,000	69,000
	Telegraphic Transfers	600,000	134,000	10,000	744,000
				Total	£813,000

In view of the possible delay in the arrival of mail steamers, it has been decided by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, that the amount of each sterling bill on London sold at the Government of India's weekly sales, and the name of the person to whom this amount is to be paid, shall be communicated to the Secretary of State by telegram. The Secretary of State will then make payment on such advices sixteen days after the departure of the mail, that is, on Monday in every week without waiting for the arrival of the bills by mail steamer.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST.)

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Jacob to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

During the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Nissim, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and *ex officio* Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. Theodorico Savedra Saldanha, Bar.-at-Law, to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. V. H. Gonchalli to hold it.

Mr. P. C. Patil to act as Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, during the absence of Mr. V. H. Gonchalli on special duty.

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts, vice Mr. L. J. Kamat reverting.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, B.A. Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), is appointed a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th September, 1914.

The Educational Inspector, N. D., to be in charge of the office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Miss E. Corkery.

The services of Captain G. Jolly, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Sanitary Department.

The services of Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, L.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for three years for employment as Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, who reverts to the Public Works Department at the end of November, 1914.

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-din Tyabji, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Nalsiras District, Nira Right Bank Canal, during the absence of Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

The furlough granted to Mr. F. Norman, Assistant Engineer, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by eleven months and twenty-five days.

The furlough granted to Mr. Behramji Padamji, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is extended by one year.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days from the 10th day of August, 1914.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Dhanjishah Hoshangshah Nanavati, LL.B., and Mr. Anthony Philip Creado, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Lakshman Vasudev Majmundar, LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Satara District.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 11th August, is published in Thurs

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM AGAINST PLEADERS.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DHANJIBHOY BAMONJI *v.* HARI LUXMON PATIL AND B. V. DESAI.

This was a suit for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 12,500 from the defendants, and came on for hearing before his Lordship on Monday.

The plaintiff is a Forest Contractor and has been doing that business for over twenty years. In the course of his business he took some contracts for cutting and removing timber in the state of Johar in the Thana District. In the year 1912, some disputes arose with reference to these contracts and the State threatened to deprive the plaintiff of the contracts. Thereupon, the plaintiff was advised by one Ali Saheb, a friend of his, to employ the first defendant who is a pleader practising in Thana to represent him in his disputes with the Johar State. The second defendant is the son-in-law of the first defendant and is a pleader practising in the Bombay High Court. The plaintiff engaged the services of both the first and second defendants, signed a Vakalatnama on the 25th August, 1912, and paid Rs. 500 to the defendants as fees. At the same time the plaintiff handed his papers to the defendants. Subsequently the second defendant, whose uncle, one Bapu Saheb was lately adviser to Johar, represented to the plaintiff that he would use his influence to have the matter in dispute decided in the plaintiff's favour, if the plaintiff paid the second defendant, a lump sum of Rs. 15,000. The plaintiff thereupon paid the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the second defendant through Ali Saheb. The arrangement was that the sum of Rs. 15,000 was to remain deposited with the defendants pending decision of the matter. If the defendants succeeded in having the matter decided in the plaintiff's favour the defendants were to get the Rs. 15,000; if they failed and the matter came to be decided against the plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 15,000 was to be returned to the plaintiff. On the payment of Rs. 15,000 the second defendant returned the Rs. 500, previously paid in lieu of fees, to the plaintiff. The matter ultimately came to be decided against the plaintiff, whereupon the plaintiff demanded back Rs. 15,000 from the defendants offering to pay the defendant's reasonable fees. The defendants put off paying for a long time and the first defendant after a long delay sent the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 2,500 only on account. The plaintiff claimed from the defendants the balance of Rs. 12,500.

The defendants denied the payment of Rs. 15,000 to them, they only admitted payment of Rs. 7,200. They furnished an account of moneys spent and brought into Court a sum of Rs. 2,950.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants and applied for an adjournment on the ground of the illness of the first defendant.

His Lordship refused the adjournment and the hearing thereafter proceeded exparte. His Lordship examined the plaintiff and took other evidence. The matter was thereafter adjourned to Thursday as the witness Ali Saheb had not turned up.

On the suit being called on Thursday, Mr. Wadia mentioned to the Court that the defendants had paid a sum of Rs. 7,500 in cash to the plaintiff and had signed a consent precipe consenting to the withdrawal by the plaintiff of the Rs. 2,950 deposited in Court. Under the circumstances the plaintiff wanted leave from the Court to withdraw the suit and permission to take the money deposited in Court.

His Lordship intimated that he would examine the witness before passing any orders.

The evidence of the witness was then taken and, at the conclusion of the evidence his Lordship passed orders allowing the suit to be withdrawn and permitting the plaintiff to take the moneys deposited in Court. There was no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

PRIZE COURT.

CASE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

CAPTAIN TO BE EXAMINED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL V. THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP RHEINFELS.

Mr. Jandine, the acting Advocate-General, appeared for the Secretary of State and applied to his Lordship, as Prize Court, for directions. He stated that he applied, under sec. 19, of the Naval Prize Courts Act of 1864, for directions for examination on standing interrogatories, of the Captain of the s.s. Rheinfels. The act provided that the examination be conducted by the judge of the Prize Court or by any person authorized in this behalf. There was no person having such authority. His Lordship could either conduct the examination himself or direct some other person to do it. It would be desirable if his Lordship did it himself as it was the first time that they were dealing with matters of that sort. The list of standing interrogatories was very detailed and lengthy, a good number of them being meant for occasions when there was any doubt, and they were quite unnecessary in a case like the present.

His Lordship passed the necessary orders intimating that he would conduct the examination himself and fixed the ensuing Monday for the purpose.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT FOR EVICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

YESHWANT VISHNU *v.* KESHAVRAV BHAIJI AND ORS.

This was an appeal from a decree passed by Mr. Justice Beaman, dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs. In that suit the plaintiff as a "Fazendar" sought to evict the defendants from a strip of land situated at Charni Road. Originally this strip of land belonged to one Gopinath Damjee Khatre who held it as a "Fazendar." In February 1860 he leased it to one Maneck Vithal. The plaintiff and the defendants were successors in title of Gopinath the original lessor, and of Manecklal the original lesee, respectively. There was no dispute as to the title of the plaintiff and defendants by devolution. The question in dispute was whether the defendants were prepetual tenants as they contended, or whether they were tenants-at-will and liable to be ejected by the plaintiff.

Both the parties relied in support of their contentions on the documents of March 1895 and of February 1860 passed by Gopinath to Manecklal.

The material parts of the document of 1860 were as follows:—"There is your wadi by name Charni wadi situate on the sea-shore. I have taken on Fezendari (tenure) land in the wadi.....for the purpose of building a Cadjan house thereon. I shall build a house in the said wadi at my own cost. The 'Fazendari' rent in respect thereof is fixed at Rs. 9 per annum which I will continue to pay from year to year. I shall build a house on this land and live in it peacefully I shall live there till the "wadi" remains in your possession and if the wadi ceases to be in your possession and if the land be required, you are to pay to me the valuation of the said house whatever the same may came to. Otherwise I shall pull down my house and remove it."

According to the prior document of 1859 the defendant was to build a Cadjan house not exceeding Rs. 50 and to pay a rent of Rs. 6 per annum.

The defendants also submitted that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation on the ground that they had acquired a prescriptive right to the perpetual tenure of the land on the terms of the original lease of 1860.

Mr. Justice Beaman in the Lower Court dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jardine appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Setalvad urged that the mere mention of the word 'Fazendari' in the document did not make it a Fazendari tenure. No special significance should be attached to the term as generally it was used in a loose sense and was synonymous with ground rent. The learned counsel quoted the judgment of Sir Charles Farran in suit 262 of 1883, Permanandas Jivandas v. Ardeshir Framjee, in which that learned judge said that Fazendari as holding under a private owner was used sometimes to indicate indefeasible right and sometimes any kind of tenancy.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the defendants urged on an interpretation of documents and the circumstances the tenancy was a permanent tenancy.

Their Lordship after referring to the difference in terms of the document of 1859 and 1860 said, it was to be observed that the value of the house to be built by the defendant was not stated in the second document but the rent was raised 50 per cent and the condition as to surrender was worded quite differently. The lessee was to live in wadi so long as it remained in possession of the lessor. He was to be paid the valuation of the house when the wadi ceased to be in the lessor's possession. His possession would not therefore cease merely on the wish of the lessor; if for instance the lessor remained in possession and wished the lessee to vacate, the lessee would not be bound to do so according to the condition in the agreement. The lessor and lessee contemplated in the document included also their assigns.

Here they had a suit in which the assign or successor of lessor sought to evict the defendant while he (the plaintiff) remained in possession of the 'wadi.' The land was not acquired by anyone else. It appeared to their Lordships that under the terms of the agreement the plaintiff had no right to do so. That disposed of the suit and the decree of the Lower Court was affirmed. "It must not be supposed however," continued their Lordships, "that we accept the view of the Lower Court with regard to the meaning of Fazendari when it occurs in a document embodying a contract between the parties. We entirely agree with the remarks of Farran. J. in suit 262 of 1903." Their Lordships did not agree with the ruling of the Lower Court that the suit was barred by limitation. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for Appellants:—Messrs. Dikshit and Purshottamdas.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Judah and Solomon.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

OWNER'S RESPONSIBILIY FOR SERVANT'S ACTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

PHIROJSHAH BURJORJI *v.* THE KING EMPEROR.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who pointed out that as in the cases of Queen v. Ladha and Cowasji v. G. I P. Railway: the Act XI of 1900 (an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) was aimed at the individual who practised cruelty and that the legislature did not intend to make the master penally liable for the acts of his servant.

In this case one Phirojshah was convicted and sentenced by Major Stewart, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar and Magistrate of the first class, to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The facts regarding the case are that the said Burjorji is the owner of several phaetons and tongas which ply between Mahableshwar and Wathar. In IL May last a phaeton belonging to him was being driven from Goregaon to Mahableshwar, and of the horses was found to be an old emaciated one and had 18 wounds on its back. The owner and the Driver were charged under section 6 (1) of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals The owner pleaded not guilty and stated that he had sent the horse for rest to Goregaon as it was in a poor condition. The horse had been used in the phaeton by the syce contrary to his instructions. The syce pleaded guilty to the charge.

Major Stewart in convicting the accused, observed that the case was an aggravated one as the horse was an old one and in an extremely emaciated condition. He held that it was extremely unlikely that the owner had given distinct orders not to use the horse. He further held that the owner was guilty under section 6 (1) of the Act as he had permitted the animal which was under his control to be used when it was unfit. He ordered the horse to be retained at the Veterinary Hospital at Satara at the owner's expense until it was entirely cured.

Against the conviction the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge who made the above reference.

Their Lordship directed a notice to be issued to the District Magistrate of Satara to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

CREMATION LAND IN DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

GAYAPPA RAMCHANDRA KASTURI AND OTHERS *v.* VENKATRAO D. DESHPANDE AND ORS.

This matter arose in execution of a decree of the High Court passed in favour of the plaintiffs. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs in the year 1907 on behalf of the Hindu public of Gokak, a tulaka in Belgaum for declaration that the land in dispute was the public burning ground of the Hindus of Gokak and for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing the plaintiffs and other members of the Hindu community of Gokak burning dead bodies in the said ground. The plaintiffs alleged that the land in dispute had been assigned to the Hindu community of Gokak to be used as a cremation ground, the assignment being embodied in a document given by the mamlatdar of Gokak in the year 1868 and since that date the land had been used by the community for that purpose until the defendants encroached upon it and ousted the plaintiffs from the exercise of their right.

The defendants denied that the land had been so assigned to the Hindu community; that it had never been used as a cremation ground by the community and alleged that they had been in vahiwat of the land as owners.

The Subordinate Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff basing its judgment on the immemorial user of the land as cremation ground and also on the assignment of 1868. The District Judge, on appeal by the defendants, reversed the decree of the Subordinate Court by his judgment of 2nd August, 1909. Against the decision of the District Judge the plaintiffs appealed to the High Court and that Court reversed the decree of the District Court and restored that of the Subordinate Court by its judgment, dated 15th July, 1912.

The plaintiffs sought to execute this decree of the High Court but they were resisted by the defendants on the ground that subsequent to the decision of the High Court, the Collector of Belgaum by his order, dated 28th October, 1912, had declared the land in suit to be occupancy land under Section 63 of the Land Revenue Code and gave it to the defendants and in consequence of this order of the Collector the decree of the High Court had become incapable of execution. Both the courts below held that the question was one which cannot be taken in execution of the decree and allowed execution to proceed. The defendants appealed to the High Court. It was contended on their behalf that the right of the plaintiffs to use the ground for the purposes of cremation was based upon a license granted by Government in 1868 and that license being revoked by the Collector by his order of 28th October 1912, the decree was no longer capable of execution and that question being related to the execution of the decree was one arising under Section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code and the Court ought to go into that question in execution proceedings. The contention of the defendants was, however, not upheld and the judgment was delivered by their Lordship in favour of the plaintiffs stating that whatever might be the rights of the Government in this matter it was quite clear that as between the plaintiffs and the defendant this was a dealing of the property on the part of the defendants which could have no effect as against the plaintiffs having regard to the provisions of Section 52 of Transfer of Property Act which has been held to apply not only during the prosecution of a suit before decree but also to execution proceedings.

Mr. Jayakar instructed by Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for appellants-defendants.

Mr. Coyajee instructed by Mr. Joyant G. Rele appeared for respondents-plaintiffs.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES IN SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

On the 20th July last, as reported in our columns, Mr. P. N. Samant, pleader, on behalf of Mr. A. H. Pirzada, Secretary, Kurla Municipality presented an application to the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, District Magistrate, Thana, praying for the transfer of the case in which Mr. K. V. Narurkar, Superintendent of the Kurla slaughter-house, and Abdool Latif, the Inspector subordinate to him, are being charged with breach of trust in respect of an item of Rs. 5 alleged to have been paid as slaughter-fee for one animal by a Mahomedan butcher—which sum, it is alleged, the accused misappropriated for their own use,—from the court of Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, First Class Magistrate, Thana, to that of any other Magistrate of equal rank the grounds for the application being, as alleged by Mr. Samant, that Mr. Manilal had at the hearing of the case before him on the 20th July last, adopted an illegal procedure in regard to the examination of certain witnesses, and had made use of certain unwarrantable expressions from which Mr. Samant's client had reason to apprehend that the Magistrate was prejudiced against him, and that, therefore he would fail to obtain justice at his hands.

The District Magistrate rejected the application, under the following order:—

"The Magistrate has not acted illegally in calling witnesses *suo motu*. Section 540, Cr. P. C., gives him full authority and discretion in the matter and he seems to have exercised that discretion wisely for it is clear that the accuracy, or otherwise of the Sub-Inspector's statement is a material factor in ascertaining the guilt of the accused. I see, therefore, no reason to transfer the case."

Mr. Manilal, the Magistrate, in his report respecting the application for transfer set out the facts of the case and went on to say:—

"There was apparently a very keen desire to prosecute the accused. Had his explanation been taken when he offered it and it was refused, and the police sub-inspector consulted, there would have been no opportunity and no ground for making the complaint.

"I must submit, though with regret, that I have an unpleasant experience of the Kurla Municipal staff and had to comment strongly in a previous judgment that the case brought by the Sanitary Inspector of Kurla was all got up, and the witnesses suborned. This judgment was given on 22nd Nov., 1913. In another Kurla case I had to fine the late chairman, Hoosein Sharif (whose friend the accused is taken to be by the Secretary), and to pass several strictures on the amount of false defence he set up. This judgment was given on the 28th Feb., 1914. An extract from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 24th July, 1914, is submitted. It contains an accurate account of what occurred on the 20th July, 1914.

"There is no *prima facie* case against the accused and it apprears that the case has been brought up on account of a factitious spirit."

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE".

Sir,—A few days ago when the dealers in Bombay raised the prices of foodstuffs, being carried away by the scare of the war in Europe, the Government immediately took steps to get the enhanced prices reduced to their 'statu quo ante' by warning the dealers to do so; and Government also kindly announced the fact of the reduction of the prices to the general public by means of the beating of the 'dataki.' It seems, however, that the reduced rates ruled the market for a couple days afterwards, and that now some articles are still sold at an enhanced rate. Sugar, for instance, is not obtainable from some shops for under Rs. 4 per maund, the dealers concerned alleging that they hold a special permit from the authorities to maintain that rate. It would be proper, under the circumstances, I think, that the authorities should be requested to order that the special permits be hung up in a prominent place in the shops, for the guidance of the purchasers, who may thus be assured that they are not imposed upon by the traders. I should also beg to suggest to the Police and Municipal authorities to direct their officers to visit the shops, dealing in foodstuffs, within their respective beats every morning to ascertain that there is no tampering with the scale of prices approved of by the authorities. I hope the authorities will be good enough to see that their wishes, that no higher rates are unnecessarily charged by dealers are carried out for the benefit of the poor and illiterate masses.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, August 12.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

TEXT OF THE NOTE PRESENTED AT BELGRADE.

At six o'clock on evening of July 23 the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented to the Servian Government the following Note containing the demands of the Monarchy with regard to the suppression of the Pan-Servian movement and the punishment of those concerned in the Sarajevo assassinations.

On March 31st, 1909, the Royal Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following statements to the Imperial and Royal Government: "Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers will take in conformity with Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. At the same time that Servia submits to the advice of the Powers she undertakes to renounce the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted since October last. She undertakes on the other hand to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter."

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of June 28 last, have shown the existence in Servia of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eyes of the Servian Government, has had consequences on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders. Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of March 31, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the Press, apologies for the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all the manifestations which have incited the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of June 28 last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of June 28 that the Sarajevo assassinations were hatched in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Obrava, and, finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service. The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. These results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the Monarchy.

To achieve this end, the Imperial and Royal Government sees itself compelled to demand from the Servian Government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy and the territories belonging to it, and that the Royal Servian Government shall no longer permit these machinations and this criminal and perverse propaganda.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

STORY OF JUGTIA-BHIL.

HIS RETURN FROM THE ANDAMANS.

Jugtia-Bhil, at the age of twenty-five, was a fine specimen of the aboriginal tribe to which he belonged—that is to say, he stood about five feet and two inches in his sandals, measured some thirty-five inches round the chest, and had a reputation throughout the Dasana hills, in which he lived, as a snarer and tracker of game, a good shot with bow and arrow, and a man of his hands in matters connected with the waylaying of fat *Banias* on their road to villages in the neighbourhood of his own particular hills, and in looting grain and other comestibles while in transit through regions which he regarded as his own, writes "Bard" in "The Indiaman." He was the acknowledged leader or *Naik* of his somewhat disreputable clan in those parts, and was, in consequence, held responsible by the Darbars of the Indore and Gwalior States for any disturbances that might arise on their borders. In 1872 there was a famine, and the Dasana Bhils, with Jugtia at their head, found it necessary to go on the war-path and increase their resources by levying tax on travellers and by occasional raids on villages. Unfortunately, in carrying out these expeditions the Bhils exceeded limits, and two, or perhaps three, *Banias* were killed while defending their property. This led to reprisals on the part of the State Police, and some encounters took place, in which the Bhils were generally victorious; as a consequence all the Bhils flocked to join Jugtia's banner, they were duly proclaimed as rebels, and rewards were offered for the capture of Jugtia and some of the more prominent members of his gang.

At that time I happened to be the Political Officer of the States in which Jugtia and his friends held their revels, and it fell to my lot to organise arrangements for the suppression of the rebellion. Two companies of the Malwa Bhil Corps were placed at my disposal, and after some weeks spent in chasing the turbulent Bhils through the fastnesses of their hills and jungles, we succeeded in locating and surrounding the gang, and Jugtia and his comrades were captured. Poor Jugtia was convicted of dacoity with murder, and was sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life, and he was duly shipped to the Andamans.

Twenty-five years later—that is, in 1897—I was again in the Bhil country—this time as head of the Administration of Central India. There was some disturbance among the Bhils, and I found it necessary to call a meeting of the clan to harangue them on their tendency to lawlessness, and warn them of its inevitable results. I improved the occasion by observing that many years ago a certain man named Jugtia had got the Dasana Bhils into trouble, and that he had suffered the penalty of transportation for life (after being actually sentenced to death), "and," I added, "Jugtia is now, if still alive, serving his sentence in the Andaman Islands."

There was a titter in the crowd of assembled Bhils, and someone called out, "Jugtia is here. He has come to make his *salaam*." I was taken aback when an old man came forward and fell at my feet, saying, "I am Jugtia, and you are the sahib that caught me." He had been released after twenty-five years' transportation, the equivalent of a life sentence, and had returned to the scene of his youthful exploits. I took him off to my camp, and we had a long talk. He bore me no malice for the part I had played in shaping his career for the last quarter of a century, and spoke cheerfully of his life in the Andamans. He told me that he led a very comfortable life there, as they had taught him English and made him work as a hospital assistant. "I cleaned medicine bottles, folded bandages, and made poultices. I also wrote the names of different medicines for labels on bottles." I felt inclined to doubt this last statement, but Jugtia proved it by offering to show his powers. So I sent for pen and paper, and asked him to write "five grains of quinine." In a firm, round hand he inscribed "Cinch: gr. V." I took Jugtia's photograph, gave him some mowha—the "little wine" of the Bhil country, and pressed a few rupees into his willing palm. We parted the best of friends.

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
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Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Gokal Ashtami, Bank Holiday.
SATURDAY, August 15.
Poona Races, 3rd Day.
TO-DAY
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.
August 13.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 15th Inst.—Corpol. R. N. Aylward.
2. There will be a dismounted parade in the Cathedral Boys High School compound this evening, Thursday, the 13th Instant, from 6 p.m. Recruits of the current season are requested to attend.
3. Owing to the late arrival of the mail, the Commandant proposes to have a Drill on Friday morning next, the 14th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental saddle belts and Bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.
4. Commencing from Saturday, the 15th instant, there will be Recruits drill on Church Gate sands, weather permitting, every morning at 7-15.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding,
Aug. 14.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 15th Inst.—Corpl. R. N. Aylward.
2. Owing to the arrival of the mail, the Commandant proposes to have a drill this Friday morning the 14th Inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki. Regimental saddles, belts and Bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.
3. Commecing from Saturday the 15th Inst. There will be Recruits drills on Church Gate Sands weather permitting every morning at 7-15 a.m.
4. There will be a practice shoot at the British Infantry Range Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 15th Inst. from 4 p.m. All Recruits of the current season are requested to attend.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding,
August 14.

612. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 15th Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 16th Inst.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

613. Parades.—"E" Company (cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order with caps.
II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (under further notice for ride-outs.
III.—"F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters B. V. Rifles as follows:—
Friday 14th Inst. Company parade at 6-15 p.m. (in uniform). Saturday 15th Inst. Recruits parade at 6-30 p.m., Sunday 16th Inst. Recruits and N. C. O'S. at 8 a.m.

614. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open for practice on Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m.

615. Parade.—Cadet Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 17th Inst. Dress.—Uniform, helmets, fall-in 6 p.m.

616. Parade.—The Battalion (less cadet Coys.) will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th Inst. at Head-Quarters, Council Road at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets.

617. Transfer.—Vol. V. Windsor is transferred from "C" to "E" Coy, from this date.

618. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7844 Cy. B. H. Peake, No. 7845 Cy. H. F. Hogan, E. (Cyclist) Coy; No. 7846 Vol. S. M. Gray, No. 7847 Vol. J. G. Bumpus, No. 7848 Vol. B. E. Bumpus, No. 7849 Vol. M. Barr, No. 7850 Vol. H. D. Harrington, G. Coy.
The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—
No. 5805 Cy. L. E. O'Shea, No. 4453 Cy. F. J. Warder, No. 7474 Cy. F. D. Stephens.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKLE, Capt.
Offg. Adjt. Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.
August 12.

240. Parades.—Detachments must in future arrive at Mahaluxmi Battery at 6-30 a.m. sharp.
Detachments parading at Grant Road Station, must be there by 8-10 a.m.
Detachments parading at Head quarters, must fall in at 7-45 a.m. sharp.

241. Strength.—The undermentioned Gentlemen has been appointed second Lieutenant in the B. V. A. subject to the approval of Government:—
2nd Lieut. R. C. H. Padfield to No. 1 Company B. V. A.

242. Appointments E. E. Coy.—No. 9 Sergeant P. W. Greensted E. E. Company B. V. A. is appointed Officiating Company Sergeant Major, E. E. Company with effect from the 1st August 1914.

243. Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date and posted as follows:—
No. 154 Sapper J. W. Moss to E. E. Company B. V. A.
No. 155 Sapper F. Drummond to E. E. Company B. V. A.
No. 156 Sapper C. A. Wells to E. E. Company B. V. A.
No. 1618 Gunner F. J. Cowderey to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

244. Corps Parade.—There will be a Corps parade for Infantry drill on Saturday evening next 15th instant.
Parade at Headquarters at 5 p.m. All members not on duty will attend.

245. Corps Parade.—There will also be a Corps parade for Rifle Exercises and Infantry drill on Sunday Morning the 16th instant.
Fall in at Headquarters at 8 a.m.
All members not on duty will attend.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

H. E. Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Poona Passenger Train. Her Excellency subsequently paid a visit to the Juma Mosque near the Crawford Market.

THE LAW STUDENTS UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Law Students Union Bombay will be held at the Government Law School Library Hall to-morrow at 6 p.m., (S.T.).

RULES FOR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The rules for the licensing, controlling, keeping and regulating places of amusement in Bombay have now been sanctioned by the Government and were published in their final form in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, 17th August, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) in the St. Xavier's College Hall, when Mr. J. D. Bharda, will deliver an address on "New Light from Rome on the Education of Children or Dr. Montessori's work and her didactic apparatus."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The following notice has been issued by the Telegraph Department:—

Registered abbreviated addresses may be used provided either the sender's full name or his registered equivalent be added as part of message i.e., as the person from, but all telegrams to and from Goanese territory can only be accepted for transmission if full names and addresses of both the sender and the addressee form part of the message. Registered abbreviated addresses are inadmissable.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre last night was a capital one. It comprised four turns, all exceedingly good of their kind, and a number of interesting and amusing pictures, which helped to give variety to an exceedingly popular programme.

Of the new turns, that provided by the Clardy Brothers would command attention and elicit applause anywhere. In the course of many years' regular attendance at music halls, the present writer has seen scores, perhaps hundreds of acrobats, but never a couple who performed such difficult tricks more cleanly, briskly, and with such apparent ease. The Clardy Brothers, show is one which is worth going a long way to see.

Miss Addie Leigh is a capable singer with a good voice who accompanies herself at the piano, and the second song she sung last night was very charmingly rendered. She would do well to include other songs of a like nature in her repertoire, rather than such hackneyed numbers as "Egypt," which, however popular it may have been at one time is at least ten years old,—which is extreme old age for a "popular" song.

That clever comedian Sam Stern sang four songs last night, three of them quite new to Bombay. That they were good all who have seen him will not need to be told, and those who have not seen him should repair the omission at once. Finally, there is Meredith and Adnil, athletes, who do the most difficult feats in a very smart and workmanlike manner.

OLYMPIA'S ATTRACTION.

Commencing to-night at the Olympia Picture Palace will be shown a highly sensational film entitled "The Doctor's Crime" in which Gabrielle zerous, a woman, appears as one of the most successful barristers pleading in the Paris Courts. Her remarkable powers of concentration, her eloquence, and above all, her great personal charms and fresh beauty makes her the terror of her opponents. Another star film is "Rival Airmen," depicting the adventures of two airmen who become deadly enemies.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

THE ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for further hearing in which Framroje Pallonji Pastakia charged Mr. Jamsetji Cowasji Jassawaila and Mrs. Sunabai Perojshah Patel with cheating, abduction and abetment. Mr. P. Godinho, and Mr. Dady Dubash, pleaders appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Bomanshah H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complainant said he had no more witnesses to call.

The accused then put in written statements.

FIRST ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused, in the course of his statement, at the outset spoke about his acquaintance with the complainant, and their visits to the race-course and joint speculations in cotton, etc. continuing he said:—

On or about 13th March 1914 the complainant, his mother-in-law and her two daughters Perin and Sona came to my house. The complainant's mother-in-law said that the two girls wanted a change and that if I would keep them in my house she would be very much obliged as she herself could not with a large family afford to give them a change. She said the girls won't cause any inconvenience or extra expense to me as I had already a Hindu woman in the house who would look after them, and would sleep in the same room with them. The complainant supported his mother-in-law and I consented to keep the girls, as I had on several occasions enjoyed her hospitality. The girls remained at my house for about a week (i.e. 19th March). During this stay, the complainant's mother-in-law used to come to my house and spend the day with the girls. On or about the 25th March, the complainant and his mother-in-law brought the girls back to my place. Both of them said that the girls after having stayed at my place and after having enjoyed the comforts and luxury of the house, did not like to stay with their mother. The complainant's mother-in-law said that the girls were all the while talking about me and it seemed to her that they had fallen in love with me and that they did not care for their mother or any one else. I said that it was not possible for me to keep them and as I had obliged her once and I did not like to take the responsibility of keeping the girls in my house. The complainant's mother-in-law thereupon said that if that was the objection she herself would stay with the children as she did not like to displease or disappoint them. Having thus forced herself on me I had not the heart to refuse her request, I having enjoyed her hospitality before. Thus the complainant's mother-in-law and her two daughters made my home theirs. I had to give up my bed-room to them and I shifted to my sitting-room as I had done on the former occasion.

Subsequently the accused had to ask them to leave his house on his brother's intervention. The accused proceeded to say:—

MARRIAGE PROPOSED.

When I next visited their place they said that they would be pleased if I married one of the daughters of the complainant's mother-in-law. They said I was a rich man and I was in a position to educate one of their younger daughters according to my liking and that they had no objection on the score of my age. All they wanted was to see their daughter well settled. I said I was not inclined at that time to go in for marriage. They then proposed that there was no hurry for a marriage and that they would wait as long as I liked. One of the daughters of the complainant's mother-in-law was then about 22 years old and they could not afford to wait if I wanted to marry her. They suggested that Perin was then about 10 or 11 years old and that they could in her case wait as long as I liked and that Perin would suit me better as I could, if I consented to marry her, educate her according to my wishes and taste. In spite of all I did they prevailed upon me to yield to their wishes. They then said that my brother was a dangerous fellow and with a view to keep me unmarried might put hitches in my way and spoil my chance of a happy married life. They suggested that with a view to overcome any obstacle that my brother might raise I must pass a writing binding myself. I told them it was not necessary to do so as I was my own master and had nothing to do with my brother. They then suggested that the document was to be passed for my own safety and to save me from my brother. On the night of 5th April the complainant came to my place at about 9 p.m., and said that the girl Soona was bitten by a dog and was dying and asked me to go with him to Bandra. I said it was late and that I would go on the next day. On the next day I went to Bandra to see the girl Soona. There I reminded the complainant that he had not made any payment on the Teji Mundi business since 4th April and that the time for the American Cotton had also expired. He said he was worried then but that he would see me on the next day. He did not see me on the next day, but came to me a day after. He asked for the book in which entries were made and after opening the page where the Teji Mundi account appears made an endorsment to the effect that the account was closed. I told him that he ought not to have written it without my permission and I demanded all my money back. We had a row and I told complainant that he was a swindler.

Correspondence passed between us. I say that this prosecution is launched with a view to defraud me of the money which the complainant has taken from me and to levy blackmail on the strength of the document referred to above. Further that this complaint is filed at the instigation of Mahomed Kasam Patel alias Bux and Manekji Nussurwanji Parekh whom I am prosecuting before the learned Presidency Magistrate and who are actively assisting the complainant. I further say that the statements in the information are all false made with a view to prejudice me in the eyes of the public.

SECOND ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The second accused in her statement said:—

The allegations made against me, Dr. Motiwalla and Mr. Dadabhoy Jassawalla in the information and in the evidence given by complainant Bai Dinbai and the two girls are absolutely false and malicious. As to the allegations made against me with regard to Dr. Motiwalla, I believe the same are made by the complainant and others under instigation of my father-in-law and his confederates to create evidence against me in order to enable my husband to get a divorce from me and also to deprive me of my right under the separation deed to see my daughters.

Mr. Godinho said that whatever amount of dirt the accused might have been able to throw at the complainant, three facts were not disputed. The first was that the two girls, without any protection, were in the first accused's house for some time; secondly there was the girls' evidence which must have had a favourable and serious impression on his Worship's mind, and thirdly there was the document, voluntarily passed by the first accused in which he specifically promised to forfeit Rs. 10,000, if he did not marry the girl Perin.

Mr. Saher said that except the fact that the girls were at the first accused's place, almost every other story was a myth. If what was alleged had taken place was it possible that the next day he would be, invited to the complainant's mother-in-law's place? Counsel submitted that the prosecution had been put up by several persons who bore the accused grudge and ill-will.

Mr. Desai said the second accused's name was not mentioned at all in the correspondence, and the information was subsequently filedwith a view of dragging her name in anyhow and to creat evidence by associating her name with that of Dr. Motiwalla. This was a false and malicious case and he would ask for compensation for his client.

His Worship said he would deliver his decision on the 25th instant.

BURGLARY AT MALABAR HILL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Copping charged Kisandas Babu, Ramseed Mahadev and Jairam Satardin with burglary and theft of a silver chronometer, a gold watch and other articles of jewellery, collectively valued at Rs. 967, belonging to Mr. J. E. Needham of Pawai Road, Malabar Hill.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 22nd July on getting up, the complainant found that an entrance into his house had been effected during the night through an open window and the property stolen. He reported the matter to the police, who ascertained that three persons were seen near the complainant's bungalow at about 3 a.m., on the 22nd July by a Municipal lamp-lighter. The third accused was arrested while attempting to dispose of the chronometer, and in consequence of his statement the other two accused were arrested. The three accused were pointed out from among a number of other people by the lamp-lighter as the men he had seen about the bungalow on the morning in question. Subsequently four other persons, who had received the stolen property and melted down some of the articles, were arrested. Property worth Rs. 841, was recovered.

His Worship convicted the accused. The first and the third accused were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each and the second accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Those who had received the stolen property, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to eight months.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, concluded on Thursday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of a Hindu girl named Gangubai, aged about 10 years, who, it was alleged, died from injuries received by her being knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. Francis Arnold on the Ferguson Road on Sunday last.

Inspector Sheely of the Motor Vehicles' Department said he had examined all the brakes of Mr. Arnold's car and found them in order.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull caused by the deceased having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. Arnold under such circumstances that Mr. Arnold committed an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 13th, '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to Aust 13th. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	28	52	79	60	56	42	13
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	08	53	90	70	89	46	21
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	14	55	97	70	01	46	59
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0	35	62	10	73	04	4554	

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th August, 1914:—Bombay City 11, Surat District 15, Thana District 1, Nasik District 5 (for week ending 1st August), Poona District 22, Satara District 8, Belgaum District 21, Dharwar District 9, Bijapur District 2, Kathiawar Agency 29, Cutch State 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 16, Surat Agency 3. Total 143.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NORTHCOTE SHIELD MATCH.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. WILSON COLLEGE.

The match was played on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the St. Xavier's College by 13 runs.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Pardeshi	21
Gandhy	21
Wagle	2
Dongre	26
Havawala J.	13
Parekh (Capt.)	3
Saikh	0
Kapadia F.	9
Kapadia S.	1
Havawala (not out)	13
Desai	9
Extra	3
Total	121

WILSON COLLEGE.

Thoothee	5
Joshi	0
Chaubal	25
Dalvi	40
Kaikani (Capt.)	16
Redkar	4
Desai	0
Subnis (not out)	12
Jog	0
Tembulkar	0
Bhatwadekar	0
Extras	6
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WILSON COLLEGE.

	R.	W.
Bhatwadekar	46	5
Desai	42	3
Chaubal	30	2

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

	R.	W.
Desai	54	5
Gandhy	29	2
Wagle	17	1
Havawala J.	2	0

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE V. DECCAN COLLEGE.

On the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana Grounds on Tuesday the 11th instant, the above match resulted in a win for the Fergusson College team by 162 runs. Full scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Tilak H. G. ct. Byhatti b. Writer	16
Bhanu V. C. (Capt.) ct. Bhagvat b.	7
Bhate M. G. ct. Writer b. Thanawalla.	38
Bhonsle B. M. b. Sirdesai	49
Muzumdur B. S. ct. Writer	5
Barne P. H. b. Writer	3
Chitras V. M. b. Writer	19
Chiplunkar K. M. b. Sirdesai	1
Sonttakke D. A. b. Writer	6
Bhide N. R. b. Sirdesai	5
Nagarkar M. R. (not out),	1
Extra	7
Total	154

2nd Innings.

Tilak ct. Barocha b. Bhagvat	20
Barve ct. Burli b. Sirdesai	7
Bhate b. Sirdesai	1
Chitrao b. Writer	15
Bhanu l.-b.-w. b. Thanawalla	20
Bhonsle b. Writer	2
Muzumdar (run out)	28
Chiplunkar b. Samson	1
Sonttakke ct. Samson b. Samson	33
Bhide (not out)	8
Nagarkar b. Sirdesai	0
Extras	20
Total	155

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Veerji ct. Tilak b. Chiplunkar	6
Aziz Khan b. Tilak	0
Byhatti ct. Chiplunkar b. Tilak	19
Bhagvat b. Chiplunkar	0
Samson (Capt.) ct. Bhide b. Tilak	7
Sirdesai b. Chiplunkar	8
Writer b. Tilak	4
Irani ct. Barve b. Chiplunkar	1
Barocha ct. Bhide b. Chiplunkar	0
Thanawalla (not out)	0
Extras	7
Total	54

2nd Innings.

Samson l.-b.-w. b. Tilak	b0
Veerji b. Bhonsle	27
Irani ct. Bhate b. Bhonsle	0
Bhagvat l.-b.-w. b. Bhonsle	0
Byhatti b. Tilak	0
Writer ct. Bhanu b. Tilak	2
Sirdesai b. Tilak	5
Aziz Khan b. Tilak	4
Burli b. Tilak	0
Thanawalla b. Bhonsle	9
Barocha (not out)	0
Extras	6
Total	93

An Arrah correspondent writes as follows:—All courts are astir with the news that the Maharani Saheba of Rewah has just filed a civil suit valued at 4 crores in the first court of the subordinate judge of Shahabad against Maharaja Kesho Persha i Singh of Dumraon claiming the raj for herself. The plaint covers about 200 pages of type-written matter. It is reported that some of the leading counsel and vakils of the Calcutta bar have already been engaged by one party or the other.

GOLFER'S KIT.

WHAT CLUBS HE SHOULD USE.

One of the commonest questions which is asked of a professional golfer when he is playing before the public is as to his kit, writes Mr. George Duncan in the "Daily News." The more curious spectators are not satisfied by merely asking you "How many clubs do you carry?" they bombard your caddie, and themselves critically count and minutely examine your clubs. After such inspection the most hackneyed comment is "What a lot of clubs he carries, to be sure." This and similar phrases have often led me to furiously think, and I have come to the conclusion that we who are in search of the Open Championship carry too many clubs, with the result that we rarely master half of them. I strongly advise all amateurs, from the beginner to those who are little worse than scratch, to limit the number of clubs they carry and use.

"FROM THE FIRST TEE."

Therefore I inted this week to write about the clubs I consider a golfer cannot very well do without. To begin at the first tee, so to speak, you must have a driver which should be 42 or 43 inches long. It depends upon the length of one's arms as to which of these lengths is the better. If your reach is long, all the better, and you will select the shorter length of club. The man with a long reach of arm and bodily height has a decided advantage over his opponent who is short of stature.

BRASSIE AND SPOON.

The brassie should have a more upright lie than the driver and be an inch to half an inch shorter. It should also be slightly more shallow in the face, as this helps to make the ball get up more quickly. One should never be without a spoon. J. H. Taylor and James Braid have recently added these clubs to their set. They have apparently discovered that to get any stop on a shot with a cleek or a driving iron from a cuppy lie is next to impossible, but that the cut shot which J. L. C. Jenkins, the amateur champion, has declared he envies the professionals of, can be accomplished with the right kind of spoon. This club should be 40 or 41 inches in length, or two inches shorter than your driver. Then the lie of the club is most important. It should be more upright than that of the brassie. A spoon with a flat lie is of little use to anyone. The depth of its face should be an inch and a quarter.

CLEEK TO MASHIE.

Your fourth club should be a cleek with plenty of loft on it, and the length should be two inches shorter than the spoon with a depth of face of an inch and a quarter. A mid-iron one should have still more upright, with slightly more loft than the cleek, half an inch shorter, and depth of face an inch and a half. I do not think one should have any club between the mid-iron and the mashie. The golfer who cannot play a half iron shot will place himself whether he carries a mashie iron or not, but so long as such a club is in his bag he is retarding his progress towards the plus mark. A mashie is, of course, indispensable. It must possess more uprightness of lie and more loft than the mid-iron and be an inch shorter with one inch and three-quarters depth of of face. Some people carry an ordinary mashie and a lofted mashie or pitcher and a niblick. One of these three clubs should be dispensed with, as one would get better results from an ordintry mashie and a mashie-niblick. The latter should be about the same length as the mashie but still more lofted. The length of the blade should be three and a half inches and the depth two inches.

"ANY OLD PUTTER."

The player who carries three putters I am not concerned with, because he is so unnerved as to have made up his mind that he never can putt. There are different kinds of putters, but I believe they are all equally effective in the long run, and it largely depends which putter you have got used to. All the same, if you have been putting well with one club, and have now gone off with it, a change of putter is a good ruse, as the new putter often brings with it a few new grains of confidence. The putting "bogey" I dealt with last week, and will refrain from further remarks upon a thorny subject beyond observing that the putting problem will always be with us. As to length of putter shaft, and length and depth of putter face, width, weight and shape of putter head, etc., I will not advise because it is not necessary. As J. H. Taylor once naively observed, "Any old putter will do so long as you can putt with it."

HERE THEY ARE.

Perhaps it will be as well to tabulate brief particulars of the eight clubs I consider are ample for the playing a round of golf as perfectly as the most perfect round which was ever played:—

Driver: Length 42 or 43 inches. Orthodox size of face and head.

Brassie: Length 41½ or 42½ inches, with face slightly more shallow than driver. More upright lie than driver.

Spoon: Length 40 or 41 inches. More upright lie than brassie; depth of face an inch and a quarter.

Cleek: Length 38½ or 39½ inches. Plenty of loft, face one inch and a quarter.

Mid-Iron: Length 37 or 38 inches. More lott than cleek, face one inch and a quarter.

Mashie: Lenth 36 or 37 inches. More loft than mid-iron, depth of face one inch and three-quarters.

Putter: Read J. H. Taylor's remark quoted above.

Weight of all clubs: According to the "feel" of the user.

It may astonish you to know that some of we professionals have carried, and still carry, from fourteen to sixteen clubs, without regard for the imposition of such enormous weight upon the backs of our poor caddies.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

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Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

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TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co,

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

"VIYELLA"

REGISTERED TRADE MARK,

FOR PRESENT WEAR.

ATTRACTIVE
DURABLE
COMFORTABLE
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150 NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED 150

PRICES:

SHIRTS. each Rs. 7-0, PYJAMAS, Per Suit Rs 11-12

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

THE SHIRT & PYJAMA HOUSE, MBAY

POONA BRANCH—6, Arsenal Road.

THE IDEAL CAR

The latest

12 H. P. ROVER.

A trial will convince you that it is

THE SWEETEST-RUNNING CAR MADE.

SOLE AGENTS:

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ROLLS-ROYCE.

A Rolls-Royce car, like an article of gold, depreciates very little in value. It is always worth a large proportion of its original cost.

For proof, observe the advertised prices of second-hand Rolls-Royce cars in European motor-papers.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 14, 1914.

WORLD-POWER OR DOWNFALL?

Apart from the military problems with which Germany is confronted, the financial problem is the most acute, placing the heaviest strain on all the resources of the country. The other day we were told that it had been decided to raise a war credit of 250 million sterling, and to-day we have the astounding intelligence that the people have been ordered to raise war loans, and, as a preliminary, the Government has resolved to appropriate at once the whole of the people's savings amounting to no less than 1,500 million sterling! Whether the German people, who are almost as industrious and frugal as the French, will cheerfully sacrifice all this vast hoard at the altar of the Moloch of war, it is impossible to say. At any rate, the fell swoop of the Government on the people's wealth may conceivably lead to national bankruptcy and all its attendant evils. There are many reasons for believing that Germany's provocation of Europe into war has not met with universal popular favour in that country. Neither Capital nor Labour can view the Government's action without the gravest anxiety, [illegible] war is doubtless popular with the militarists, who are now, and have for long been, supreme in the Councils of the Kaiser, but it may safely be asserted that the Social Democrats, who are now extremely powerful, are not altogether blind to the character or motives of the present campaign.

The rise of Social Democracy in Germany is one of the marvels of political life in so militarist a nation. In 1884 the Social Democrats only secured 550,000 votes at the elections, but each successive election has recorded notable increases, there having been no less than 4,250,000 voters who polled in favour of Social Democracy in 1912. Again, while more than two and a half million workmen belong to the Social Democratic Unions, the non-Social Democratic Unions show less than a million and a half. The forces of German Socialism are growing stronger every day, thanks to their magnificent party organisation. This force, which has for some years been in a ferment and a veritable thorn in the side of the militarist Government, has been closely examined by Prince Buelow in his "Imperial Germany," that acute statesman describing its activities and potentialities as a serious danger to the Monarchy. The Social Democratic party, as a body, is, of course, averse in principle to war, and the more thoughtful among them can hardly fail to realise that such a wanton and unnecessary war as that now undertaken by their Government is little likely to appeal to the people's sympathy or patriotism. Much water has flown under the bridges in Germany since Moltke's well-known saying, "War is an essential element of God's scheme of the world", and there are thousands of patriotic Germans to-day who have long looked upon the Kaiser's foreign policy [illegible] not only aggressive towards foreign nations, but also as a menace to the true interests of the Fatherland. What would be the effect should the German arms meet with a series of serious reverses in the present conflict? Such reverses in an unjust war,—and their possibility Germany would be wise to keep constantly in mind,—would be certain to have bitter consequences to the war party and probably lead to revolution in Germany itself, and to the readjustment of the entire political fabric of the German Empire. In such a contingency the German people would be less than human if they could not recall without anger the Kaiser's recent proclamation asserting that, in the midst of peace, Germany's enemies had attacked her. The world at large is by now pretty well used to the present German Emperor's hyperbolical phraseology, which has often in the past furnished food for wonder and amusement to the world, but it must be well-nigh impossible for even the most simple-minded to mould the spiked helm of the German eagle into any similitude of the halo of the dove of peace. The Kaiser has indeed embarked upon a great adventure, but its perils are almost incalculable. His ambition of world-wide German power and expansion must inevitably be frustrated, even should it be possible for him to overcome the ring of enemies round his country's borders. Whatever, again, may be the outcome of a protracted war, a blow will have been dealt to German commerce, to recover from which will take at least a score of years. Germany's present discontent lies, it is understood, in the fact that all her produce is sold in markets over which she has no control. She has for years longed for territories over which she can have the sole sovereignty and where a permanent market will be assured to her, but the longing is likely to continue to prove an empty dream.

When the war fever in Europe has somewhat abated and the horrors of war have brought Germany to the verge of ruin, what will be the estimate the German historian will form of the motives which actuated the Kaiser's action? What, indeed, would Bismarck have thought of the Emperor, whose proud and headstrong nature seems bent upon bringing disintegration upon the country which that great Chancellor raised to so commanding a position among the European States? Browning has written of the man who "held up his Piedmont to the light till she suddenly smiled and was Italy." Bismarck similarly held his Prussia up to the light till she suddenly smiled and was Germany. He found Prussia in a condition of what might almost be called actual subordination to Austria in the Germanic League, over which up to that time Austria formally presided, and he succeeded before long in making Prussia the dominant German State, in making her the controller of Germany's destinies, and in absolutely excluding Austria from any share in the new Germanic Empire. So far, however, as the observer of passing history can forecast the future, the German Empire, as created by Bismarck, has by its present wholly unjustifiable support of Austria against Servia, its violation of Belgian neutrality, and its amazing callousness to the rights and interests of rival nations, let loose forces which are likely to prove of overwhelming strength. None can view the likelihood of the downfall of the German Empire with complacency, and it is certain that no British subject has any jealous feeling, producing in his mind a desire to see that downfall. But under its present regime, the domination of the Prussian war party and the rule of a headstrong, over-ambitious Emperor, Germany has been a danger to herself and a menace to the world. An insane and over-vaulting ambition to be the arbiter of the diplomacy of Europe has led the German Emperor to thrust himself into every quarrel and to endeavour to frustrate everything that produced in his mind the fear that any sort of prestige was about to be added to the position of another Power. He would have been, if he could, the dictator of Europe and the world. When he rattled the sabre Europe was expected to fall into an attitude of subservience. Defeated in his attempts thus to play the part of the international bully over and over again, he never hesitated to repeat them. Contrast the mixture of bombast and piety with which the Kaiser "grasps the *sword*," with the dignity and calm confidence with which our own King-Emperor puts on his "sure *shield*"? Here we have all the difference between a swashbuckling aggressor, and a calm and sober Government, reluctant to fight, but resolved to put forth all its power and strength to defend the right, when forced to a conflict. We do not desire the downfall of Germany, but we cannot afford to allow the Kaiser and his Prussian junta to succeed in their ambition for world power. The interest of Britain and her allies, in the great conflict which the Kaiser has forced upon them, is not to bring about the dismemberment and the downfall of the German Empire, but to end the dangerous domination which has led it into this suicidal war, and has been an ever-threatening obstacle to international peace and progress.

VENDORS AND PRICES.

Throughout the Peninsula of India and the province of Burma there has been an outcry against the manner in which the prices of foodstuffs have risen, and telegrams from various parts of the country indicate the measures that are to be taken with a view to preventing vendors from taking any undue advantage during the present crisis of war. In our own city Bombay we find that, in addition to the measures being taken by the Government, the municipal authorities and the police also have joined hands in an effort to ensure that spurious values will not be placed upon food-stuffs which are the product of India. The police has caused it to be announced by beat of *butaki* that action will be taken against any vendor, who, without just cause, enhances the purchase value of indigenous foodstuffs; but we are not living in the days of Clive. To-day, the vendor knows exactly what his rights are, and despite the threats held out against him at the present juncture, he knows that he is practically immune. The whole situation is regulated by the vendors at present and there is hardly any article in the market which has not been raised in value. He can place any value that he chooses upon his goods and the law, at present, cannot hinder him from so doing. The police might beat the bottom out of their *butakies*, but any legal proceedings against a recalcitrant vendor would be a failure, and the knowledge of one such failure would but sharpen the teeth of the other "sharks" who are now waiting with gaping jaws. The question is wherein does the remedy lie? It is useless to talk about taking "action" which is sure to fail if tested in a court of law. We think that, in the first instance, those responsible for the management of the Crawford Market should forthwith threaten to eject all tenants who have a tendency to reap an unearned increment by the sale of their foodstuffs, and that, if necessary, other tenants should be installed who will undertake to supply foodstuffs at rates to be decided upon by the management. If there be any tenants on long leases, who are placing an artificial value upon their goods, their leases would be terminated by compensating them for relinquishing their rights and they should be blacklisted ever afterwards. As regards other places from which stores are sold we believe that it would have a salutary effect upon the sharks, if the Government were to publish a notification announcing that, should the behaviour of such vendors make it desirable and expedient, such localities would be placed for the time being under martial law in order to give the Government power to deal with the delinquents summarily. But to avoid the necessity for a resort to strong measures which might arise, every citizen should do all in his power to assist in keeping the prices of foodstuffs normal. Individuals might do much. At present numbers of persons are buying large stocks of articles far above their immediate requirements, and the susceptible vendors naturally interpret this procedure as a precursor of want, and the economic laws of supply and demand supervene to the detriment of the poorer classes, who are not in a position to buy more than they can consume in a day. The backbone of India is not composed of opulent entities, but of millions of voiceless labourers, who expect the Government to protect them in their hour of want. The public can rely upon the Government to be the first who would give any indication of forthcoming scarcity. Such indication has not been given, and, therefore, there is nothing to warrant the rush upon the store supplies of the city. This rush can but harm the purchasers themselves and incidentally impose a heavy burden upon the poorer classes, who have as much right to live, as any who can afford to buy in a large stock. The situation is circumscribed by the laws of political economy, and if the greater portion of the citizens is to suffer for the thoughtlessness and unwarrantable action of a small minority, the result will be disastrous.

Notes of the Day.

Last Night's Meeting.

The Bombay Town Hall has been the scene of many crowded and enthusiastic demonstrations, but it is doubtful whether any previous one has been equalled, certainly it cannot have been excelled, by the tense enthusiasm which prevailed throughout yesterday's meeting to demonstrate the loyalty of the citizens of Bombay and their anxiety to fulfil their part in assisting the Empire at this grave crisis. Long before the time fixed for the meeting the hall was packed to the doors, and the pent-up feelings of the waiting throng burst into rounds of enthusiastic cheering when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was accompanied by Lady Mehta, entered the hall. Again and again the cheering broke out during the speeches, and the enthusiasm seemed to be inexhaustible. There were one or two moments which will stand out in the memory of those who were present, even in this welter of enthusiasm in which every sentiment of devotion to the British Empire in its hour of danger, found an appreciative echo. One was when the Chairman remarked that, while they had often met in that hall to assert their rights as citizens of the Empire, they were now proud to meet to accept their duties and obligations. This declaration was tremendously cheered, and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah again roused enthusiasm by elaborating the point. Another impressive moment came with Mr. Marshall Reid's declaration that, whether English-born or Indian-born all were the fellow-subjects of one great Empire. A perfect storm of cheering broke out at this and lasted for several minutes. Not least impressive was the fervour with which the whole meeting sang "God Save the King" at the end,—a deeply moving termination to an inspiring meeting.

German Taxation.

The figures of taxation in Germany during the last ten years furnish an instructive lesson. In 1903 she raised 100 million marks; in 1909-13 450 million marks; and last year 200 million marks. To this enormous total has to be added last year's non-recurring levy of 1,000 million marks. Thus has the grinding of the faces of the poor been in progress in the process of collecting the sinews of war. The inevitable results of such vast military expenditure were visible just before Germany's declaration of war against England. The textile industry of the Lower Lausitz was threatened with a serious labour war, the trade unions seething with excitement and a lock-out was imminent in the Solingen small arms industry, where a strike was in progress during the last month.

Trade and Finance.

For the month of June Germany's foreign trade, both in exports and imports, was higher than in the corresponding month of last year. We are indebted to the "Economist" for the figures below:—

	1913. Marks.	1914. Marks.
Imports	861,000,000	885,000,000
Exports	807,000,000	822,000,000

Higher figures are also shown for the first half-year as a whole:—

	1913. Marks.	1914. Marks.
Imports	5,431,000,000	5,478,000,000
Exports	4,943,000,000	5,069,000,000

The exports for the first half year constitute a record.

The value of capital issues during the first half-year of 1914, compared with the first and second half-year of 1913 are as follows:—

	First Half-year, 1913. Marks.	Second Half-year, 1913. Marks.	First Half-year, 1914. Marks.
No'al value	1,715,000,000	752,000,000	1,855,000,000
M'ket value	1,842,000,000	837,000,000	2,027,000,000

The market value of foreign papers for the first half of the current year was 342,000,000 marks, as compared with 347,000,000 marks in the first half of 1913, and 257,000,000 marks in the second. The greater part of the increase in 1914 falls to municipal loans, 361,000,000 marks' worth (market value) being issued during 1914, as compared with 271,000,000 marks in the first half of 1913 and 137,000,000 marks in the second.

Krishnashtami.

Devout Hindus of all classes and shades of religious belief whether Vaishnavas or Shaivas, more particularly the former, observed a strict fast the whole of yesterday till about midnight in commemoration of the birth some 5,000 years ago of Shri Krishna, one of the ten incarnations of the Hindu godhead and author of the "Bhagavadgita." The birth is said to have taken place in Mathura (modern Muttra) at midnight on the eighth of the dark fortnight of the Hindu month of Shravan. Krishna's father Vasudeva was the chief of the Yaday clan who ruled over Dwarka. Both Vasudeva and his wife Devaki had been put in prison by the latter's brother Kansa, the tyrant-king of Mathura, who had been warned that his end was near and that his own nephew would be the instrument of his destruction. Thus Krishna's birth, like that of Christ in Bethlehem, took place under the shadow of the sword. As in the Biblical story, there was a flight of the father with the divine babe, Krishna, under miraculous circumstances, from Mathura to Gokul, the irons on Vasudeva's feet falling off by themselves, the prison doors becoming ajar, the river Jumna dividing its waters to allow them to pass and the great seven-hooded serpent Mahashesha serving as a combined heavenly umbrella and lamp held on high.

The Massacre of Innocents.

There was a measure of innocents too at Mathura, on Kansa failing to trace the dreaded babe. Krishna's infantile and youthful exploits in Gokul among the cowherds of the place, with whom he had become identified, form the subject of episodes in the Harivamsa, Bhagwata, Mahabharata and other Indian epics. Krishna was born four-armed and with a skin of sky-blue colour, both being signs of divinity. Hindus commemorate the birthday by observing a fast the whole of the day and by worshipping Krishna's image during the night with offerings of 1101 leaves of Tulsi (holy basil plant), while the 1,101 names of the god are being repeated one after another. Offerings of milk, sweets, etc., are also made. Among the gowlies or the people of the cowherd class, the celebration of the birthday of Krishna takes place amidst great rejoicings, as they consider the god to be one of their own race, by adoption at least.

"SHANTI" CEREMONY AT KALIGHAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

It is proposed to hold a "Santi" ceremony under the guidance of Sir Guardas Bannerjee, Mahamahopadhya Hara Prasad Shastri and Sir Chandra Madhab Ghosh at the Kalighat temple for the success of British arms. A similar ceremony was held at Kalighat in connection with the Boer War.

BRITAIN AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

BELGIAN LEFT WING ENGAGED.

GERMANS ROUTED LEAVING DEAD AND WOUNDED.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

FRENCH CAPTURE SIX GUNS.

Information has been received that war was declared with Austria at midnight on Wednesday.

A Maastricht telegram states terrific cannonading was going on, the sound coming from the direction of Tongres.

An engagement took place between the Belgians and Germans, 6,000 on each side the Germans were routed and fled, leaving a number of dead and wounded.

A French official report says that the Belgians have blown up a number of railway bridges behind the Germans in the Landen district cutting off their means of supply.

The French repulsed a German attack in the district of Epincourt on the 10th instant, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

DECLARED ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Authoritative information has been received through the Censor here that war with Austria was declared last night.

LATER.

The official message announcing war between Great Britain and Austria does not show by which Power the actual declaration has been made, but the presumption is that Great Britain has been forced into this step by Austrian hostilities against France. In view of the length of time which has elapsed since, the war with Austria became practically inevitable, it may be taken that although orders on this subject have not yet been issued no days of grace will be allowed by either belligerent to the other's ships in port.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12, 11-35 p.m.

It is officially announced that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria from midnight.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 13.

Gazettes extraordinary similar to those issued in connection with the war with Germany are being brought out at Simla in consequence of the declaration of war with Austria except as regards travelling restrictions and disarming in India which have already been dealt with as regards Austrians as well as Germans.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

GERMAN SHELLS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-50 p.m.

A semi-official French announcement says that engagements have hitherto shown that French artillery is greatly superior to German and the latter's shells are not very effective.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-50 p.m.

A French official communique issued yesterday night announces that the Belgians have blown up a number of railway bridges behind the Germans in the Landen district, cutting off their means of supply.

BELGIAN LEFT WING ENGAGED.

ROUT OF GERMANS LEAVING DEAD AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-15 p.m.

A message from Brussels says that an engagement in which six thousand men took part on each side occurred on the left wing of the Belgian army. The Germans were routed and fled, leaving a number of dead and wounded.

"MERE OUTPOST AFFAIRS."

FRENCH WAR MINISTRY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 13. 5-5 a.m.

The French Ministry for War states that the engagements so far have been merely outpost affairs. The brigade sent to Mulhausen was despatchd to scatter the German Intelligence Department, and it withdrew after effecting its purpose.

The fourteenth German Army Corps and a division of the fifteenth followed it, and attacked the principal French line of defence, but failed to break it.

The French repulsed, the German attack in the district of Epincourt on the 10th instant, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

The French carried the village of Lagarde at the point of the bayonet.

The Belgian cavalry division and a brigade of infantry fought the second German cavalry division and a battalion of infantry with twelve guns, north-west of Nasselt.

GERMANS RESUME ADVANCE.

BELGIAN SUCCESS IN FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 13. 4-55 a.m.

A Belgian announcement says that after retreating on August 11th the Germans resumed their advance yesterday. The Belgians fought the first engagement in the open, north-west of Hasselt, and were successful in holding their own.

Ten thousand troops took part.

The Germans are constructing siege batteries north of Liege.

TROOPS ROUND LIEGE.

FIVE FRENCH ARMY CORPS TO ASSIST BELGIANS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It now appears certain that the town of Liege is occupied by Germans who passed between the forts after the Belgians had ceased to defend. The intervening lines of the forts remain as formidable obstacles to the German advance as ever.

An Amsterdam telegram says the seige guns have been brought across the Meuse on the re-constructed bridge at Herstal. Other messages indicate that the Germans are passing around Liege on the north.

It is understood here that the French have detached five army corps to assist the Belgians, and the big battle is anticipated in a few days.

The military correspondent of "The Times" estimates that 600,000 Germans are probably assembling between Metz and Thionirlle, and suggests that the Germans may not be in force between Metz and Saveru.

An Austrian army corps is reported to be advancing by a dash to assist the Germans on the extreme south of the frontier.

BULK OF GERMAN FORCES LOCATED.

EASTERN FRONTIER LIGHTLY GUARDED BY GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 7-50 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau states that the bulk of the twenty-six German Army Corps are now located. It is evident that the mass of German troops are concentrated between Liege and Luxemburg, and that in the eastern theatre of war, the frontier, so far as Germany is concerned, is comparatively lightly guarded, unless it be by reserve troops.

TERRIFIC CANNONADING.

THE BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR TONGRES.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 3-35 p.m.

A telegram from Maastricht says that terrific cannonading was going on all the morning, the sound coming from the direction of Tongres.

FALLING BACK.

GERMAN ADVANCE GUARDS JOINING MAIN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 3-35 p.m.

A Belgian official announcement says that the German advance guards have begun falling back on the main army. There is no other news.

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED AT LIEGE.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE MEUSE HAMPERED.

LONDON, August 12.

It is stated in Brussels that the Germans have resumed bombardment of the Liege forts which are replying vigorously. Attempts to cross the Meuse above Liege are considerably hampered by fire from the forts.

GERMANY'S WAR TACTICS.

MILITARY EXPERT'S CONCLUSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-15 p.m.

The military expert of the "Times" concludes that the Germans have almost entirely abandoned concentration in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine in favour of an advance through the Ardennes into which the Germans have flung the mass of their army, closely concentrated, thus enabling the Germans to act together in any direction with the object of dealing their opponents a knock-down blow and following this up by a relentless pursuit, thereby shattering the French *morale*.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ALSACE.

LONDON, August 12.

It is officially declared in Berlin that 1,500 French prisoners were captured in Alsace, which is now cleared of the enemy.

ALSACE LOSSES DENIED IN PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 13. 2-40 a.m.

Reports of enormous losses in Alsace are denied in Paris where it is officially stated that the French hold Upper Alsace with considerable forces.

AT EYDTKUEHNEN.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS REPULSED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 12.

The Russians have repulsed the German attempts to re-occupy Eydtkuehnen.

MONTENEGRINS BOMBARDING CATTARO

LONDON, Aug. 12. 7-50 p.m.

The Montenegrins are bombarding Cattaro.

Cattaro is a strongly fortified Austrian port in Dalmatia, lying at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 40 miles south-east of Rogusa, under the steep Montenegrin hills. At one time it was the capital of a small republic, and in 1,420 the town joined the republic of Venice. It was handed over to Austria in 1814.

BLOCKADE OF MONTENEGRO BEGUN.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 6-20 p.m.

Austria has begun the blockade of Montenegro.

Montenegro has given the German Minister his passports.

THE TRADE ROUTES.

TO BE PATROLLED BY MERCHANT CRUISERS

LONDON, Aug 12. 7-50 p.m.

The Admiralty is commissioning merchant cruisers for patrolling the trade routes.

KEEPING THE TRADE ROUTES OPEN.

ADMIRALTY'S CONFIDENCE IN THE FLEET

LONDON, August 12.

The Admiralty is confident of the Fleet's ability to keep the trade routes open.

IN THE ATLANTIC.

HUNTING GERMAN CRUISERS.

LONDON, August 12.

There are British, in addition to French cruisers, in the Atlantic hunting five German cruisers.

IN THE DARDANELLES.

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS SEARCHING FOREIGN STEAMERS.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 3-35 p.m.

The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered the Dardanelles, and are searching foreign steamers.

The action of the two German cruisers is a breach of the treaty of July, 1841, between the five great Powers and Turkey. This treaty, which was confirmed by the Paris peace of 1856, prescribed that no foreign ship of war might enter the strait except by the express permission of Turkey. The strait varies in breadth from one to four miles, and both sides are strongly fortified.

MORE THAN ENOUGH.

RECRUITING IN CANADA DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-15 p.m.

Recruiting in Canada has been discontinued, as more men have been secured than are required. Moreover, several regiments have volunteered as whole regiments, thereby preserving their identity.

VOLUNTEERING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-15 p.m.

Volunteering in Australia is equally enthusiastic.

CONTINGENT FROM CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-15 p.m.

A meeting of the Ceylon Association approved of the formation of a Ceylon contingent for war service.

THE IMPERIAL LIGHT HORSE.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 7-50 p.m.

Earl Roberts has joined the Committee organising the Imperial Light Horse. There have been already six hundred applications, although recruiting only began on Tuesday.

HOLLAND DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 7-50 p.m.

The Dutch Government announces that any attempt to violate the neutrality to Holland will be resisted by force.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

SCINDIA CONTRIBUTES £10,000

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12-15 p.m.

The Maharaja Scinda has given ten thousand sterling to the Prince of Wales Fund for the relief of distress.

GERMAN WAR LOANS.

TO BE RAISED FROM PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-15 p.m.

A statement is issued in Berlin that war loans must be raised by the people, and therefore the people's savings of fifteen hundred millions sterling will be taken first.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

ARRANGEMENTS TO TERMINATE DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Aug. 13. 5-5 a.m.

Mr. Lloyd George has completed arrangements with the Bank of England terminating the deadlock in the money-market. The Government agrees to guarantee the Bank any losses sustained in discounting Bills of Exchange accepted prior to August 4th.

THE SILVER MARKET.

In the silver market yesterday which was settlement day for the month of Shravan, the "bulls" declined to accept the fixed rate of Rs. 75, but said that to arrive at an amicable settlement they were proposed to settle at Rs. 76-12. If this is agreed to, it will leave a sufficient margin of profit to the "bears" if they have ready silver.

MEAT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1-15 p.m.

Queensland is dealing with legislation to supply Great Britain with meat.

MANSIONS AS HOSPITALS.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 7-50 p.m.

Two hundred and fifty mansions have been offered to Government as hospitals, including Balmoral Castle.

MEXICO AND U. S. A.

AMERICAN FLEETS RETURN.

LONDON, August 12.

The American fleet will return north from Vera Cruz on September 1st.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

The Hamburg-America liner, Alesia was seized by Government while entering Rangoon river last evening. She left her last port of call, Suez before war broke out.

OFFERS OF HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Mr. Mahomed Hussian, medical officer in charge of the first Indian Red Crescent Mission to Turkey and Roumania has received the following reply to his offer to the Viceroy of services in the war:—"Viceroy thanks you warmly for your loyal offer of help which will be remembered in case of need."

VIZIANAGRAM, Aug. 13.

At a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Vizianagram it was resolved to give expression to profound and unflinching loyalty of the people to the throne and person of the King-Emperor and to place at His Majesty's disposal such humble services as they are capable of rendering.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by Sultan Ahmed Ali Rajah of Cannanore:—"Sultan Ahmed Ali Rajah of Cannanore and Moplah Mahomedans of Malabar numbering over a million offer their person and property whenever needed by Government in the present crisis."

The following reply was received:—"Viceroy sends his warmest thanks to you and citizens of Cannanore for your loyal message and offer of service."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta last evening which was attended by almost all the Nawabs and other leading gentlemen of that community and presided over by Nawab Wali Kadr of Murshidabad it was resolved to assure Government of the loyal devotion of Mahomedans to the King-Emperor and to place their services at the disposal of the authorities. It was further resolved to offer prayers for the success of British arms.

At a meeting of the medical profession in Bengal held yesterday presided over by Dr. S. K. Mullik it was resolved to enlist the names for the formation of an unofficial medical corps and place the same at the disposal of the Government for service at home or abroad.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Maharajah of Travancore and the Rajah of Cochin have communicated to Government of India expressions of their intense loyalty to the King-Emperor and their readiness to place all the resources of their States at His Majesty's disposal.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 13.

A mass meeting of the Vaishnavas of Surat was held under the presidentship of Shri Brijaratnalalji Maharaja of Motamandir. The Maharaj gave a short summary of the history of the war and advised his followers to pray for the success of the British Raj with the help of the rosary everyday. He advised them not to raise the price of food stuffs and necessaries of life, but to give whatever help they could give, including pecuniary help, when necessary, and prove their loyalty.

Several speakers followed him and made stirring speeches and it was unanimously resolved that to-day's meeting believes that the Vaishnavas are thoroughly loyal to their rulers and hopes that the Vaishnavas in a body will try their level best to prove their loyalty and it further hopes and prays to God that our rulers may completely come out successful from this war and may turn out more powerful than at present.

LOYAL RESOLUTION BY OUDH BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 12.

The members of the Oudh Bar Association in a general meeting assembled, passed a resolution begging the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their expression of deep-seated loyalty to the King-Emperor and state that they respectfully offer to do all that lies in their power to serve his Majesty the King-Emperor in the present crisis.

PRAYERS FOR VICTORY TO BRITISH ARMS

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 13.

The Rajkot Zoroaster Anjuman met this morning at the Fire Temple and offered prayers for the victory to the British arms in the present crisis in Europe.

ARRESTS OF HINDUSTAN BANK OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, August 12.

On a complaint by the liquidators of the Hindustan Bank the District Magistrate Multan, last week, issued warrants under sections 400 and 477 (a) Penal Code, relating to criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, against Doulat Rai, late managing director and Harichand, late manager of the Bank. Bail for the former was refused by the District Magistrate yesterday and Harichand has been arrested to-day.

TEXT OF THE MORATORIUM IN ENGLAND.

The text of the proclamations issued in connection with the recent introduction of the Moratorium in England has now reached India. The measure automatically gives one month's grace for payment of all liabilities exceeding five pound sterling in individual amounts if entered into before the date that the war with Germany commenced, except in such matters as wages, salaries, rates, taxes, maritime freights, interest on stocks, funds and securities also old age pension and other Government and savings banks payments. It is understood that there is no probability of the introduction of the Moratorium into India, commercial opinion pointing to the strength of the banking position and the absence of money stringency.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS AT KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 13.

The following notice is given by the Commissioner in Sind:—Notice is hereby given to owners of all sailing craft, dhows and fishing boats that such craft are not permitted to enter or leave the harbour during the hours of darkness. If arriving during darkness they must stand out at least five miles to sea till daylight. Any such craft hovering outside the entrance or attempting to enter during darkness will be fired on. Dhows and sailing craft generally are permitted to enter or leave during daylight but must report to the dhow examination launch at the entrance to the harbour before doing so.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

No increase has occurred in the price of grains in Karachi.

MADRAS LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 13.

At the meeting of the Madras Corporation on the 18th instant, the following resolution will be moved:—

That the Corporation of Madras begs to assure his Majesty the King-Emperor of the intense loyalty and devotion to the Throne on the part of the inhabitants of the City of Madras and of its readiness to perform such services as it may be called upon to render by his Majesty's Imperial Government at the present crisis.

GOVERNMEN OFFICES AT DELHI.

The Government of India offices will open at Delhi this year on the 2nd November.

Official and Personal.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A. Platt as acting Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay, during the absence of Herr W. R. Czarwenka.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency magistrate for the City of Bombay until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Bain, Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College, Poona, is granted furlough for ten months and six days with effect from the 4th January 1915, in combination with the Winter vacation of 1914.

APPEAL TO AMBULANCE CENTRES.

Major R. J. Blackham, Hon. General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, India, has issued the following letter to all centres of the Association in India and Burma:—

England is now at war and there is evidence of intense enthusiasm on the part of the public and a great desire to help our troops in the field.

One of the most important functions of a Red Cross or Ambulance Society is to direct such patriotic enthusiasm into correct channels, and I am directed to suggest that your centre should form a Ladies' Committee with the following objects, viz:—

(1). To collect funds.
(2) To collect gifts of articles likely to be of use to troops on service.
(3) To collect material for Ambulance Detachments, should such be organized.

A Depot for the reception and distribution of gifts will be organized at Bombay by the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association. Full instructions for forwarding goods to this depot will be sent on hearing from you, and it is hoped shortly to issue a list of articles which will be useful to, and most appreciated by the soldiers.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, August 13.

The secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, have forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay a resolution passed unanimously by a special meeting of the Council of the Sabha assuring Government of the deep and unflinching loyalty of the members of the Sabha and offering their services for any work that Government may require from the Sabha in the present emergency.

RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET.

In honour of the visit of the French President a gala dinner was given on July 22, in the great Palace of Peterhof. The Tsar proposed the following toast:

Monsieur le President—Allow me to express my happiness in welcoming you here. The Chief of the friendly and allied State is always assured of finding in Russia the most cordial reception. But to-day our satisfaction at being able to greet the President of the French Republic is doubled by the pleasure we feel in meeting in you an old acquaintance, with whom two years ago I was charmed to form personal relations.

United long since by the mutual regard of the two peoples, and by common interests, France and Russia have for nearly a quarter of a century been bound by close ties, in order the better to pursue the same end, which consist in safeguarding their interests in collaborating in the equilibrium and the peace of Europe.

I do not doubt that, faithful to their pacific ideal, and relying on their proved alliance, as well as on common friendships, our two countries will continue to enjoy the benefit of peace assured by the plenitude of their forces, ever drawing closer the bonds which knit them together.

It is with this sincere wish that I raise my glass to your health, Monsieur le President, as well as to the prosperity and glory of France.

President Poincaré, in reply, said

Sire—I thank your Majesty for your cordial welcome, and beg you to believe that it has been very pleasing to me to-day to revisit the august Sovereign of a friendly and allied people. Faithful to the tradition which my honourable predecessors have followed, I have desired to convey to your Majesty and to Russia formal testimony of the sentiments which are fixed in all French hearts.

Nearly twenty-five years have passed since, in the clear vision of their destiny our countries united the efforts of their diplomacy, and the happy results of this permanent association make themselves felt every day in the equilibrium of the world founded on a community of interests, consecrated by the pacific will of two Governments, based on land and sea forces, which know and esteem each other, and which are habituated to fraternise, strengthened by long experience, and completed by precious friendships.

The alliance in which the illustrious Emperor Alexander III. and the regretted President Carnot first took the initiative gives proof of its beneficent action and its unshakeable solidity. Your Majesty may rest assured that to-morrow, as yesterday, France will pursue in intimate and daily collaboration with her ally the work of peace and civilisation for which the two Governments and the two nations have not ceased to work.

I raise my glass in honour of your Majesty, of her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, her Majesty the Empress Maria Feodorovna, his Imperial Highness the Tsarevitch, and all the Imperial family. I drink to the greatness and prosperity of Russia.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 12th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

"Glory to the British Arms."

"The Parsi":—Great Britain has by her attitude in the recent war risen considerably in the estimate of the world and particularly of the people of India. She has passed through the temptation and emerged triumphant as a chivalrous, God-fearing nation placing her moral obligations and her duty towards the smaller States of Europe, above everything else. To be linked with them in a war so unprovoked and so unjust as is waged by Austria and Germany is a great privilege, and one is inclined to exclaim as Shri Krishna did at the time of the Mahabharata war "Blessed are those Kshatriyas, Arjuna, who get a fight like this." As Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji puts it. "Fighting as the British people are at present in a righteous cause for the good and glory of human dignity and civilization and moreover being the instrument of our own progress and civilization, our duty is clear, to do our every one's earnest to support the British fight with our life and property." India's one and only wish and prayer on this occasion is Glory to the British arms.

A Belated Declaration of War.

"Arita Bazar Patrika":—The belated declration of war made by Austria against Russia is not without its humour. What special purpose is served by such a declaration after active hostilities have been indulged in on both sides for some days, it is rather difficult for the outsider to understand. If it is a respect for formalities, then the declarant is certainly entitled to every credit for this rigid, though retrospective, compliance with a formality. In quarters where the most solemn pacts and treaties are wantonly broken, this respect for trivial formalities has a distinct effect on our risibulary muscles. It reminds us of the story of the Mahomedan couple who were fighting out a divorce suit in a law-court. The husband had divorced the wife some months ago, and they were living quite separately for some time and the court too had practically accepted the divorce as a settled fact. But the pleader for the wife suddenly raised a very nice law point which for a time non-plussed the court and the husband. Under the Mahomedan law one of the necessary formalities to a divorce is that the husband should repeat the word "talak" (divorce) three times distinctly bebore witnesses. Now, evidence as to compliance with this formality was wanting and so the pleader for the divorced wife naturally sought to make capital out of this *lacuna*. But the husband was equal to the occasion, and, seeing the court's embarrassment, stepped into the witness-box and said "Huzur need not be anxious—they say I omitted to repeat the formula thrice? Well here is it—(turning to his wife)—"Talak, talak, talak'—now that will do I hope," and he triumphantly strutted out of the box and, of course, won the case.

The District Municipalities Bill.

"The Indu Prakash":—We confess we are not such unqualified admirers of the Bombay system nor so convinced of the municipal government of our city being a perfect, as to welcome without question or qualification its extention to other towns even though the other circumstances were on a par, which they admittedly are not. In the first place, we do not think it is in principle a healthy system of municipal self-government that the executive head should be appointed by Government and that on him the municipal body itself should have no other control than of budget sanctioning etc. The provision for removal on an adverse 2/3rds. majority vote must remain, owing to the nominated members, an absolute dead letter. A strong executive is no doubt a great desideratum, but the executive cannot be rightly made the master of the deliberative body which employs him. The existing "chief officer" working under the general supervision of the municipal body or committees and chosen by the Municipalities themselves is surely much more consistent with the principal of local self-government than the subordination of the Municipal body to a specially powerful commissioner forced by Government. We hope the time will come when even in Bombay there would be a reform whereby the commissioner would be selected by the corporation and would in executive matters not be the supreme Lord and Monarch of all he surveys that he at present is and not always for good, to wit campaigns against houses for marking U.H.H. and against wells. In the mofussil, under the new legislation he is sure to be the Badshah.

A Mangalore correspondent writes as follows:—"Yesterday (6th instant) about noon, a strange phenomenon was observed by the people of Manjeshwar village, about 11 miles south of Mangalore. A big cloud came drifting from the sea, crossed the sandspit a little to the south of Mr. Jos. V. Alvares' fish guano factory and settled for a while in the backwater drawing up a large quantity of water form the river. It then travelled south-east destroying trees and the roofs of some houses." This was no doubt a waterspout, an unusual occurrence.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENSES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the third of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Fridays.

So descends the fury of the storm,
The troublous breakers never rest,

For countless ages past has the trade in the deep Arabian Sea ebbed and flowed, and it is conceivable that long, long before "Heptenesia" had revealed its priceless value to inquisitive travellers and nations in pursuit of wealth and worldly glory many a primitive mariner must have ploughed the tropical waters, while sailing past at no long distance by the seven islands set with silvery sea, standing apart in their stately loneliness and unconscious of the great and glorious destiny which awaited them in times to come. They may have struck those ancient seafarers as the Islands of the Blest, after the manner of the fabled Hebrides. Anyhow it has not been recorded by historians and travellers of antiquity that those islands were known to the civilised world or that a capacious harbour lay where mighty argosies might float.

Though trade flourished between the East and West, from times unknown, say between India and the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and merchant vessels used to ply between Musa, the modern Mocha and Broach (Baragyza), Surat (Soratis), Kalian (Kaliene, down far South up to Ceylon (Tarprobane), neither the graphic and beautiful author of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, nor Pliny and later Western travellers have taken any notice of the Seven Islands. It was not, perhaps, till the seventh or eight century of the Christian era that any mention of the fishing village of Colaba or Mazagaon was made. Kalian undoubtedly flourished for centuries as the great distributing centre on the coast of Western India for seaborne and inland trade, till Thana superseded it as the latter in turn has been superseded by Bombay these hundred years and more. But it is a curious circumstance that the islands so long remained unexplored, and the priceless value of the harbour which they form remained unrecognised. Perhaps no Crusoe stranded on the rocky shore to publish to the world a thrilling narrative of the island and its utilities and beauties.

MONSIEUR DE PERRON'S RECORD.

It was not till the advent of the early Portuguese and Dutch, in search of the wealth of the East Indies that "Bombaim" came to be known for its "good bay" and later travellers, including Niebhur, left on record the potentialities of the harbour. It was during the eighteenth century that the value of the Bombay harbour came to be recognised and Monsieur Acquitel de Perron, the Frenchman, in pursuit of the knowledge of the ancient scriptures of the Parsis at Surat, has left his own strong impressions on record of the value of the Bombay harbour. Perhaps until the nineteenth century, none has rendered more invaluable service in connection with our harbour and its infinite utility both in times of war and peace than the Indian Navy, an incomparable service which the trading genius of the East India Trading Company organised. Many indeed were the explorers of, not only the harbour, but of the whole Arabian and Red Seas and the Persian Gulf whose names are now forgotten. But their deeds of valour and their researches in navigation can best be read in the pages of the journals of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society while Eastwick and Low may be consulated for a comprehensive history of this *really* "distinguished service."

As to the harbour itself it was related years ago that its capacity was such that, in case of an invasion, the entire shipping could be anchored in a haven of safety in the inner waters of what is known as the Hog Island, where many years ago a hydraulic lift was erected to repair the battleships owned by His Majesty's Government. Such being the capacity of the harbour, it is no wonder that shipping from all parts of the world thronged for the purposes of trade during a busy season during the pre-wet docks and pre-Canal period. The crowded condition of the harbour had, as far back as 1845, engaged the attention of the Bombay Government. The construction of a capacious wet dock in Mody Bay was first mooted, and it is for the merchants and engineers of the day to say how far the Mody Bay docks have proved every day more advantageous and how as trade developed it might have extended to the natural coast line of the Eastern foreshores. Of course, the difficulties in the way of importing all plants and tools and other hydraulic appliances available for the last fifty years must have been great. But labour and materials were cheap and it is no exaggeration to say the Mody Bay Docks might have been constructed at a considerably less cost than the Princes and Victoria Docks.

THE GREAT HURICANE OF '54.

Speaking of the harbour, it may be interesting to record the great huricane that overtook Bombay on 2nd November 1854. It was slowly brewing on the evening of that unlucky day till the gales grew to a big cyclone, said to be unprecedented in the annals of the city. Its severity surpassed that of the one which the generation of 1837 had witnessed. So it was said. It was a destructive storm of considerable magnitude. But the destructive elements might have done far greater injury, but for the opportune heavy rain that fell in the raw early morning. The gale had abated by sunrise when it was possible to perceive the appalling destruction that was wrought by personal inspection, not only of the immense wreckage of all shipping in the harbour to the farther extremity of Mazagaon, but of the havoc to all kinds of property on land, not to speak of the holocaust of those drowned in the sea.

Sandy Seventy has a vivid rememberance of that stormy night and the scenes presented to him in the morning, living as he was in a house in old Mody Street which has both an eastern and western frontage. This eastern frontage faced the ramparts and the moat behind which lay the bay. All the livelong night, from ten till past two in the morning there was no sleep. The waves lashed every moment against the stony walls of the rampart moats, sending forth a roar which was indeed terrific and past all description. We sat cowering in our little bedsteads, while grandmamma allayed our boyish fears and tried to drive away our attention from the hollow moanings and groanings of the stormy bay. She recalled the story of some previous storms and lulled our flabbergasted youth into a kind of semi-wakefulness. In the house itself the windows of the terrace were blown away in diverse directions, some falling with a loud noise in the "chowk." Terrific crashes of thunder were heard, while through the chinks of the wooden windows, there flashed every moment forked lightening which struck no little terror into our hearts, inexperienced in this phenomenal physical phenomenon. Our boyhood felt as if every minute the house would totter and fall burying us all.

APPALLING DEVASTATION.

Sleepless we arose in the early morning, only on opening the window, to see stretched before us the Assaye or the Punjaub. It was a veritable leviathan afloat, which, having broken its anchor at its moorings, drifted along till the lofty foreshore and the battlements arrested its course and made a wreck of it. The bay was full of all sorts of native craft tossing on the still somewhat stormy bellows while many had sunk, their topmasts alone being visible. Strewn in the bay were seen floating a variety of products, chief among which were thousands of cocoanuts and cotton docras. Emerging, a little later on in the day, and strolling for curiosity's sake, in East Rampart Road, which is now known as the Mint Road, scores of bodies of the drowned brought to the shore were noticed, presenting a most dreadful appearance. It seemed as if they were so many tortured ghosts thrown up by the Evil Spirit in his demoniacal rage. Time hallowed banian trees were uprooted and the entire road was full of scattered leaves and trunks and barks. In the town itself the same spectacle was to be seen at Mandvi and Mazagaon. West Rampart Road and Esplanade Road were one vast area of fallen trees, which floated in sheets of water, which the torrents of rain during the night had formed. The maidan from Bazar Gat and from Church Gate dazed our eyes, so complete was the havoc. Fallen windows, portions of back walls and so on intermingled, while it was afterwards reported that terraces had been so blown away and fallen elsewhere, that it was impossible to account for how the velocity and the ferocity of the cyclone had done this work. Mahim foreshore and Mahim woods told the same tale. Coroner's juries were held at temporary morgues impressed in certain centres of the Fort and the town beyond it. Crawling to Apollo Bunder, whilst on an inspection of other places in the Fort, we were greeted at every turn with similar scenes of ruck and ruin. It seemed a while as if Nature had done her work and only vestiges remained to tell the tale of woe and the aftermath of that eventful phenomenon. Of course, those interested to learn all about the hurricane may ransack the files of the local papers of the day to realise the enormity of the loss of life and property that occurred, and how Bombay only narrowly escaped almost total destruction by the mercy of Providence. That terrific storm recalls to my mind the description by the great classic dramatist of the fury of the winds which blew in his days on the northern coast of Europe:

So descends the fury of the storm.
The troublous breakers never rest;
Some from the chambers of the west,
Some from the chambers of the east,
Some from the short sun, or where,
At noon, he sheds his angry glare,
Or when the stars faint twinkling light
The gloomy length of Arctic night.

MEETING AT AKOLA.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRTATION OF LOYALTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 13.

A crowded meeting of about 5,000 citizens was held yesterday evening in the Shritram Theatre under the chairmanship of the popular Deputy Commissioner Mr. Dewar. Speeches breathing of intense loyalty and firm devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor were made by Messrs. M. B. Paranjpe, R. M. Gupte, K. S. Amankhan, Rao Bhadur K. G. Damle, Messrs. R. V. Mahajani, L. G. Oke, K. G. Mashruwala and others representing all the races, creeds and communities in the district and resolutions were recorded emphasising their unflinching loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and their willing readiness to tender their humble services in all ways and means for the success of the British Empire and upholding its dignity. Another resolution was also passed requesting the Government to admit to the Volunteer Corps willing citizens of this town in this grave crisis. After authorizing the chairman to submit these resolutions to the Government of India through the local Government the meeting dissolved among loud cheers for the Government, the police band playing the National Anthem and followed by three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor.

All branches being repaired through communication is restored between Chachran and Jajjah Abbassian on the North-Western line.

LOYAL BOMBAY.

HUGE MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

Scenes of the utmost enthusiasm marked the war meeting held in the Bombay Town Hall last evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there were many hundreds who could not get into the hall, and had to stand outside at the top of the main staircase, there to catch stray words from the various speeches which floated out to them; and to join lustily in the cheering with which each and every speech was punctuated. Every reference to India's place in the Empire was cheered to the echo, and even louder cheering greeted each speaker's expression of the part India was ready and eager to play in the struggle upon which Britain has entered.

An hour before the time fixed for the meeting called last night in the Town Hall to express the city's loyalty, people began to gather in the hall, and from then, on there was a steady stream flowing in the direction of the Town Hall—a stream of humanity representing every community in this cosmopolitan city, all animated with a single desire. The loyalty of the people of India to the Empire has been manifested in many ways during the past ten days, but hitherto there had been no opportunity of giving public expression to the feelings which are animating everyone at the present time—a determination to see this war carried to a victorious conclusion, at whatever sacrifice is demanded of us. This was the feeling which obviously animated every one present in the Town Hall last night, and the way in which every reference to what India would do to help was cheered was deeply impressive.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was elected to the chair to the accompaniment of enthusiastic applause, struck the right note at the very outset when he said: "At this juncture of supreme gravity we have met together here to-day in this public hall, men of different races and religions, of different creeds and communities to proclaim with one heart, one soul and one mind that these differences distinguish but do not divide us, and that in the presence of this solemn situation we are merged in one general and universal denomination, the proud denomination of loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown." This utterance was cheered to the echo, as were several other of the sentiments given utterance to by the Chairman.

Other speakers were also loudly applauded, notably Mr. Marshall Reid when he said; "Whether we be English-born or Indian-born we are all fellow subjects of one great Empire."

The Town Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity this evening when the meeting to express the City's loyalty was held. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presided and was supported on the platform by gentlemen representative of every community in the City. Extraordinary enthusiasm was displayed during the proceedings.

Among those present were the following:—The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy; The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; Sir Dinshah M. Petit; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Dorab J. Tata; Sir Cawasji Jehangir; The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton; The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham; The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid; Mr. P. R. Cadell; The Very Rev. Dr. Jurgens, Roman-Catholic Archbishop; The Rev. Father J. Degan; The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parukh; The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. H. A. Wadia; Mr. Haji Usuf Sobani Mr. Cassamalli J. Pirbhoy; Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji; Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Deoji; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Oomer Haji Usuf Sobani; The Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji; The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte; The Hon. Moulvie Ranfiddin Ahmed; Mr. Haji Usaf Haji Ismail; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Alikhan; Mr. J. H. Bhabha; Mr. L.N. Banaji; Mr. J.B. Petit; Mr. A.M. Todd; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. Narotam M. Goculdass; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Prof. O. V. Muller; Mr. T. W. Birkett; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sir Jajimohandass Varjivandass; Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Jamshedji; Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. A. P. Mehta; Mr. Hoosein B. Tyebji; Mr. Frank Oliviera; Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredess; Mr. C. V. Mehta and others.

MR. CHINOY.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, read the requisition calling the meeting and then went on say:—

Before I ask you to proceed with the business of the meeting I should like to be permitted to say one word. It is a momentous event in the history of the British Empire that has brought us together this afternoon. Never before were the hearts of the people so profoundly stirred by feelings of staunch loyalty and devotion to the Crown as on this occasion.

I am proud to see this vast hall thronged with patriotic sons and daughters of this land, representatives of all classes and communities, and I need not say I heartily associate myself with the object of the meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would now request you to elect your Chairman and to proceed with the business of the meeting.

Sir Sasson David then rose, and said: Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (loud cheers) be requested to take the chair (Renewed cheering).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., in seconding was equally brief. Said he: I beg to second the resolution proposed by Sir Sassoon David.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with cheering which continued until Sir Pherozeshah had taken the chair, and rose to open the proceedings.

Sir Pherozeshah said: The first thing I have to do in taking this chair is to read to you a letter I have received from his Excellency the Governor, whose personal vigilance and untiring activity on this occasion has been a source of great strength and confidence to the whole of the people of this Presidency (applause). He then read the letter which was as follows:—

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

Government House,
Bombay, 10th August, 1914.

Dear Sir Pherozeshah,

As Governor of this Presidency I am deeply gratified to hear of the Meeting of Indian citizens, over which you are presiding to-day, called together to show to the world, at this anxious time, the deep and unswerving devotion of this part of India to our King-Emperor, and the determination of us all to secure the success of the righteous cause for which we are now fighting.

Day by day I am receiving from individuals and communities offers of practical assistance, and assurances of splendid loyalty at the present time. Of the loyalty of the Presidency I have never had any doubt, but these offers of help are indeed a real encouragement, and will gladly be accepted should need arise.

We have one and all got our duty to perform and I and my Government rejoice to feel that we are supported in all parts of the Presidency by all communities who are determined to meet with calmness and courage whatever may lie before us, and by that calmness and courage India will prove herself, under the guiding hand of our Viceroy, a very great asset, a very real assistance in upholding the prestige and honour of our King-Emperor and his Empire.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E.

The Chairman then announced that amongst those citizens, who had written asking to be excused from attending the meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances, were: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Vissonji Tricumji; Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, then opened the proceedings. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen:—It is possible that you may find that my voice is not so strong as of yore, but I assure you that never have I presided or taken part in the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, with a stouter heart or more willing and impetuous soul that I am proud to do to-day. Never in the memory of the oldest man living has there been a drama of war and strife involving such momentous issues of honour, of duty, and of vital interest for the whole British Empire, as has been unfolding itself before us during the last few days in a theatre of more than continental dimensions. At this juncture of supreme gravity, we have met together here to-day in this public hall, men of different races and religions, of different creeds and communities, English and Hindu, Parsee and Mussalman, to

(*Continued on page 9.*)

LOYAL BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 8.)

proclaim with one heart, one soul, and one mind, that these differences distinguish but do not divide us, and that in the presence of this solemn situation we are merged in one general and universal denomination—the proud denomination of loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. (Loud cheers). As such, we are met together to lay at the feet of our August Sovereign. our beloved King-Emperor our unswerving fealty, our unshaken allegiance, and our enthusiastic homage. As such, we have met together to proffer with cheerful and eager alacrity all our national resources and our individual services. (Renewed cheers.)

SACRED DUTY AND HOLY OBLIGATION.

Ladies and gentlemen, often enough have we met in this historic hall to speak of our rights, our charters, and our privileges. At this solemn moment we can only remember that we owe sacred duties and holy obligations (Loud cheers), to that British Rule, under whose auspices, the lofty destines of this great and magnificent land have been moulded for over a century and a half, and under whose wise and provident and righteous statemanship the welfare, happiness and properity of the country are being incessantly promoted. We are proud to think, ladies and gentlemen, that the war that Britain is waging is a just and righteous war in a just and righteous cause. (Cheers.) This is not a time for words or long speeches and I will therefore content myself with saying:—Let us pray to the great God of us all that success may attend her arms and that she may emerge from the struggle with increased honour and glory. (Loud cheers.)

THE LOYAL RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then rose to propose the first resolution as follows:—

That the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswering loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. They desire further to tender to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance that, treasuring the prerogative of British citizenship as their dearest possession, they are ready cheerfully to submit to all the inevitable consequences of a state of war. Firmly believing that Great Britain has justly drawn the sword in the defence of International rights and obligations, they will humbly pray for the success of the British arms, and they desire to place at the disposal of his Majesty and of his Government all the resources they possess, and all the personal services which may be demanded of them at this momentous juncture in the affairs of the Empire to which they are proud to belong.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

In doing so he said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I consider it a privilege to be associated with this remarkable gathering of the citizens of Bombay, representative of every section of the people, and having for its object the expression of our loyalty and attachment to the British Throne and our earnest desire to render every assistance to the Empire in the great struggle with which it is faced. We are met here under circumstances which can hardly be paralleled in history. After the lapse of a hundred years, there has again arisen a situation, but more serious and acute, which may result in altering the map of Europe. And as before, England has come forward as the champion of liberty and the enemy of wicked oppression and the lust for conquest. It is a great moment in the history of the Empire, in the history of the world. It will mean the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of men, and millions of money, and will bring in its train starvation, misery and suffering. To detect the germ of good in so much evil is not an easy task. And yet, ladies and gentlemen, who can deny to himself a thrill of pride and satisfaction at the remarkable outburst of loyalty and devotion which the war has evoked in this country among all classes and creeds of his Majesty's subjects? From all over the country have come expressions of sympathy and offers of service which by their warmth and genuineness have proved beyond all doubt the strength of the ties which bind India with the country to which Providence has committed its governance. It has been demonstrated in a most striking manner that the millions of this land are as ready to respond to the call of duty and bear the burden of Empire as any self-governing colony or dominion of his Majesty. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Yes, we are prepared to fight and we have said so in no uncertain voice. Whatever the differences and disputes we may have with men and with policies, whatever the quarrels we may have among ourselves, in this hour of trial, we are a united nation speaking with one voice, presenting a solid front to those who are the common enemies of England and India. Ladies and gentlemen, it is hard to watch unmoved this outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm and to fail to be impressed by this testimony of the closeness of the bonds which unite the two countries. This is the good which has emerged from so much evil, this is the ray of light which has shot through the universal gloom. And long after the memory of this momentous period has grown dim, men will recall the readiness, the enthusiasm with which India, sinking all her differences, rallied to a man in support of the Empire of which she forms the largest and most important unit. (Loud cheers.)

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in seconding the resolution said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably moved by my Hon. friend Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

No one can help regretting that a state of war on an extensive scale prevails in Europe and our regret must be enhanced by the fact that England has become involved in it. I do not propose to dilate upon the horrors of war, the losses and sufferings involved and the direct and indirect results of such a catastrophe.

I regard the present situation as a brilliant triumph of true democratic patriotism. England has been the pioneer in Europe of democratic form of Government, and it is but appropriate that such triumph should be hers. You are aware what was the state of the political situation in Great Britain at the time when England found herself called upon to participate in the European conflagration. Ulstermen and the Irish Nationalist were drilled and armed, civil war was seriously apprehended. The situation was so far passing out of hand that his Majesty had to convene a conference of the leaders of all the parties to find a solution of a grave problem. Even this conference, held under such auspices, was not successful. Then war came, and all these differences were forgotton. The armed Ulstermen and the Irish Nationalists, instead of fighting against each other, have joined hands and are ready to fight together hand-in-hand and shoulder-to-shoulder as brother volunteers against the enemies of England.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

It has been contended that it is a source of weakness to England to have her Dominions scattered over the whole of the world. If we look around us now the scattered Dominions of England are proving not a source of weakness but a tower of strength. South-Africa, which has a large Dutch population, and against whom England was at war not long ago, has offered to bear her share of the burden of the Empire. Canada and Australia have done the same. It is, however, when we come to India that the real strength of feeling of unity and solidarity of the Empire as a whole clearly manifests itself. The resolution which I am seconding makes a declaration of our loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Can a shadow of doubt now remain of the sincerity and depth of the feeling of loyality permeating this vast continent

There have been men both in India and England who were in the habit of gravely shaking their heads and oracularly predicting all sorts of danger to the British Crown in India. I wonder what they have to say now when the princes and the people of India have so spontaneously and enthusiastically come forward to furnish stern proofs of their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. I trust such men have now been effectively silenced for all times.

ALL RESPONSIBILITIES ACCEPTED.

The resolution also deals with the rights and responsibilities of the proud designation of British citizenship. Ladies and gentlemen, you are aware that in this very hall on several occasions in the past we have assembled in public meetings to press to the utmost by all constitutional means in our power our claims for equal citizenship. If we have been foremost in pressing home our claims for equal rights of British citizenship, we have not overlooked the obligations and responsibilities attaching to that honoured and cherished privilege. If the time has come I am perfectly confident that the people of India will not be wanting in discharging with a willing heart all such obligations and responsibilities. India forms a component part of the British Empire, claims all the privileges of, and accepts all the responsibilities of, her position. An Empire which is so genuinely and solidly united though scattered over the whole world has nothing to fear from any foes however formidable they may be.

With these words I beg to second the resolution.

SIR BHALGHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in supporting the resolution, said:—

The feeling that is uppermost in the mind of everyone present in the hall is a feeling of unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India and the British Empire. You all know how disastrous the war has been even within a fortnight of its commencement. It has already rendered many people homeless and helpless, disorganised commerce and industry beyond all precedent, and disturbed, nay, destroyed, the peace of the whole world. If the beginning of the war has been so disastrous and blighting in its effects, it is almost impossible for us to imagine and realise the horrors of the struggle if protracted for a long time. Though the operations are, as yet confined to a few places in Europe, we in India have already begun to feel the terrible effects of the war and cannot forecast what may yet be in store.

What is the part which India, the brightest jewel in His Majesty's Crown, India which owes whatever it is at present to the benign British Government, India whose interests are indissolubly interwoven with those of Great Britain, whose peace, progress, prosperity, and civilization are entirely dependent upon the safety of the British Empire, what is the part, I ask, which India is going to play in this gigantic struggle? There can be only one answer and that answer has been telegraphed in advance to His Majesty even before we could meet to give it, by the Noble Lord who is now at the helm of the Indian Empire—His Majesty's representative in India. That answer is that India is loyal to the core and places all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty. The Princes of India have strikingly exemplified their loyalty by their splendid offer of all their resources to His Majesty's Government. Meetings are being held from one corner of India to the other to express India's loyalty, and its readiness to make any sacrifice demanded by the exigencies of war. Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians, are all vying with each other in the expression of their devotion to the Crown. I am but voicing the sentiments of the vast Hindu community when I say that they offer to make every sacrifice demanded of them, and to support the British with their life and property in the glorious fight for righteousness and justice. Let me conclude with the memorable words of exhortation and appeal of India's Grand Old Man published in yesterday's dailies:—"Yes, I have not the least doubt in my mind that every individual of the vast mass of humanity of India will have but one desire in his heart, namely, to support to the best of his ability and power the British people in their glorious struggle for justice, liberty, honour and true human greatness and happiness."

MR. MARSRALL REID.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, said:—It is a great privilege to me to be permitted to support this Resolution on behalf of the European community of Bombay, and I heartily endorse all the loyal sentiments expressed by the speakers who have gone before. Whether we be English born or Indian born we are all fellow subjects of one Great Empire, (loud and prolonged sheering) and we are assembled to-day to emphasis that unity and fellow citizenship. (renewed cheers.)

The quarrel in which our Empire is involved is none of our seeking, but has been forced on us in defence of International honour. And as the contest has been entered into a honour, (cheers) we feel confident that, with the help of God, we and our allies must emerge from it triumphantly and with honour. (Loud cheering.

India is one of the many bright links in the great chain of the Empire and it is our bounden duty and our great privilege to preserve it untarnished and intact. From all parts of Great Britain and its Colonies are going forth assurances of devotion and offers of services, and we now offer to our Sovereign all he may require of us, which it is in our power to give. I therefore most heartily support the Resolution.

DR. D'MONTE.

The Hon. Dr. D'Monte said:—I rise to support most cordially the proposition which has been so ably moved by my Hon. friend Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and supported by such representative citizens as Sir Ibrahim Rahimutulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Marshall Reid. After what has been said by those gentlemen, I do not think any additional words are required from me to commend the resolution to your acceptance. On an occasion like this, we may well recall Nelson's memorable message to his countrymen "England expects every man to do his duty." These words still stir the hearts of Englishmen, but England to-day is an Empire and that same call should to-day reverberate throughout the length and breadth of this land. This is not the time, gentlemen, for mere words. Let us show ourselves, each in his own small sphere, to be true subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor by extending our whole-hearted support to Government in whatever measures they deem fit to adopt at this momentous juncture.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried most enthusiastically.

SIR FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy proposed that the Chairman be requested to communicate the first resolution to the Governor of Bombay for transmission to the King-Emperor through the proper channel. He said:—

The eloquent speakers who have preceded me have shown how fervent is the loyalty and devotion of the people of all communities and classes to our beloved Sovereign in whose hearts he reigns. This is an occasion when that loyalty is being put to the test, and is there the slightest doubt that it will come out on the touchstone as pure, unalloyed gold? I shall, therefore, add only one word concerning the part the citizens of Bombay will play under the trying circumstances.

We claim for our beloved city the premier place in the country. Foremost as we undoubtedly have been in civic patriotism and the fulfilment of civic obligations, it behoves us on this occasion to discharge our imperial obligations in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our city, and we are confident that every one of us will rise equal to the occasion.

Although it is not possible for all of us to take up arms on behalf of the Empire, each one can render useful assistance to Government in a variety of ways. By facing the inconveniences of war with fortitude and self-denial, by discountenancing rumours likely to cause panic, by exerting our best influence against dislocation of work, by co-operating with the authorities in their efforts for the defence of the Empire, and for the preservation of order, and, lastly, by contributing what each one of us can afford towards the relief fund and other funds which have already been opened and which will be opened, we shall show of what stuff Indian loyalty is made of.

MR. W. L. GRAHAM.

The Hon. Mr. Graham in seconding the resolution said:—

It is my proud privilege to second the resolution which has been placed before you by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The Empire is at war and the resolution which we have just passed truly signifies the feelings not only of this great city but of all parts of the Empire.

At a time like the present, all differences are swept aside whatever they may be and the Empire stands before the world as one united body, every part of which is endeavouring to do its utmost to render its best services in the cause of their King and the Empire.

The one thought that arises uppermost in the minds of us all is how we can best serve the interests of the great Empire of which we are all so proud to be members. It is almost impossible, here in Bombay, where everything is peaceful to realise the state of affairs that at present exists in the great countries of Europe and specially in our home country where everyone is arming for the conflict which will demand great sacrifice, great loss and great privation.

Our duty lies before us, though we may not perhaps be able to take part in the actual conflict, we can assist our Empire very materially in helping to raise funds to assist in the relief of pain and suffering and in the alleviation of want and privation. We all hope that his Excellency the Governor will raise a fund so that the citizens of this great City and this Presidency may be able to help their brothers over the sea. Already many leading citizens have come forward and testified their willingness to subscribe generously to a fund of this kind, which appeals to the heart of every member of the British Empire and for which as you will have seen His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has already succeeded in raising large contributions in London. I feel sure that when his Excellency, calls as he will call upon us, to support his call that everyone will assist with their whole mite realising that the call is a call of Empire and a call of duty. (Lond cheers.)

SPEECHES IN SUPPORT.

In supporting the resolution, the Hon Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:: The resolution before you proposes the views of this meeting with a prayer from the whole of India that the Empire will come out successful in the long run and will show to the world that things undertaken for a just cause and righteousness will come out with success.

In further supporting the resolution, Sir Dinshah Petit said:—after all that has been said by the previous speakers, there is nothing further for me to add. On an occasion like this, all words and speeches would be superfluous and I shall content myself by saying that I endorse every word that has been said by the previous speakers and heartity support the proposition.

The resolution was duly carried.

SIR DORABJI TATA.

Sir Dorabji Tata, Kt., said:—I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution, and in doing so I wish to express my gratification at having had the privilege of adding my feeble voice to the loud swelling chorus of spontaneous loyalty, which is reverberating throughout the whole of India. I have no doubt that on an occasion like this every man in India will be found doing his duty. Just over a century ago when Europe was plunged into a war of as extensive a range as the one that now threatens us Lord Nelson one of Great Britain's national heroes, before engaging the enemy gave a message to his fleet "England expects every man to do his duty." Such a message would be superflous now, as already the whole of the Empire, almost to a man, has come forward to do its duty by the Mother Country, and all the colonies and Dependencies are presenting an unanimous front to the common enemy. In fact this war may be said in some way to be a blessing in disguise. For it is adversity—rather than prosperity—that often unites divergent elements and welds them into a solid mass. Let us hope that when the scourge of war has been removed and peace is restored, may it find us a united people joined in bonds of sympathy not only to the British Government, but to all our overseas brethren in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa for the solidarity of the Empire. Fighting as we are for a righteous cause I do not think there is any body who doubts what the ultimate result of this conflict will be. In a recent cable we learnt that the German Emperor in a Manifesto to his people ends up with the words "May God help us." Let us too pray to God to help us, but in these words "May God help the right" in the full consciousness that our prayers will be heard and the right will prevail. But for the sake of humanity let us also pray that the war may soon be over.

There is one word more that I wish to add. In times of danger the hands of the Executive are often hampered by undue panic on the part of the people. Let us all help by doing our best to alley such panics. There is often more courage required in sitting still than in going into action The Spartan mother who sent her son to battle telling him to return with the shield or on the shield showed no less courage than her son who went out to fight.

SIR DORAB TATA.

THANKS TO MR. CHINOY.

Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia next moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, for convening the meeting. He said that in such troubled times, they expected their Sheriff to give the citizens a lead and help the authorities by bringing together all the talents and experience. If it was true, there never was a time when Great Britain required the devotion of all her people and of all the subjects of his Majesty the King but they were thankful to the Almighty that there never was a time in India when her people were more devoted to the British rule than they were that day, that devotion based on the conviction that under no rule could her people be happier, more contented and more prosperous than under the British rule. They had gathered together to express their feelings of loyalty and patriotism, which had stirred them and as citizens of the British Empire, to belong to which they were always proud, they were more proud at this moment when Great Britain had stood out as a champion of right against wrong, as a champion of all that is noble against the crushing brutality of the enemy.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Narottam Morerji Goculdass said he would add the following words to all that had been said by the speakers who had preceded him:—"May the British arms be crowned with success and may our Sheriff have an opportunity of convning another meeting to celebrate our beloved Emperor's crowning success. (Applause).

The proposition was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Chinoy thanked the meeting for their generous response to his call and said that he had done his duty in convening this meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. He said that in his opening remarks the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah had told them that his voice had diminished; but that was the only thing that had diminished in him. They were all glad to see him back among them in full vigour after his recent illness, and from the grand reception that they had accorded to him that evening it was quite apparent that his popularity had not diminished in any way (cries of "no, no").

Mr. McBain then concluded with the following words: "Long may Sir Pherozeshah be spared to work amongst us, for what a meeting would be like without Sir Pherozeshah taking an active and leading part in it I cannot imagine.

Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, in seconding the proposition, said that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the recognised champion of civic rights and it was in the fitness of things that he should be selected to preside over a meeting, where the privileges, rights and responsibilities of the citizens of the British Empire were concerned.

The proposition was put to the vote by the Sheriff and carried amid vociferous cheering, a Parsi from the crowd wishing Sir Pherozeshah a happy and prosperous New Year, the day being the New Year of the Kadmi Parsis.

Sir Pherozeshah, rising to respond, was greeted with rounds of cheering. He thanked them with all his heart, he said, for the generous reception they had given to this vote. Mr. MacBain had said of him that nothing appeared to have diminished but his voice, and he wished he could have said that that had not diminished. They were now going to exercise all their voices before dispersing in singing "God Save the King."

The audience then rose and sang the National Anthem with great fervour and this concluded a memorable meeting.

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DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front. Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxmburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momention statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.

Germans bombard Liege and Namur in Belgium, but are completely repulsed at Liege by Belgians. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Waless' fund for relief distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.

Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annibilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia, which had been previously evacuated by Austrian troops.

Germans lose 100 men in an action on Russian frontier.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

Sweden and Norway make mutual declarations of neutrality.

Turks concentrating near Dedeagatch in Bulgaria.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Canada makes a gift of a million bags of flour to Mother country.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admirality till the conclusion of War.

French loss at Altkirch stated to be 100 killed and wounded.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

Mr. Asquith announces that Lord Kitchener will fully equip and organise the Irish Volunteers.

German make a desperate night attack on Fort Sereing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

Amnesty granted to strikers and suffragists imprisoned in England.

August 11.—Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resloved to maintain her neutrality, she is compelled to take measures of protection.

Uhlans attack Tongres in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

The Servian official account states that Austrians attacked at seven different points but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

German attack on Mulhausen stemmed by the French force. German forces are massing on the Belgian frontier.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belguim joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Uhan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.

Austrian troops are believed to have entered Alsace.

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

The German armies are marching from Liege into the heart of Belgium. The cavalry is advancing and all along the front of allied armies a hot cavalry engagement is reported. Big battle in progress near Tongres.

Belgians reoccupy Landon.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro. Montenegrins bombard Cataro.

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles and are searching foreign steamers.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Berlin official report states that 1,500 Frenchmen have been made prisoners in Alsace French officials deny this report.

Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.

THE FIGARO TRAGEDY.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S STORY.

AN IMPLACABLE ENEMY.

The trial of Madame Caillaux, wife of the ex-Premier and Minister of Finance, on the charge of murdering M. Gaston Calmette, editor of the "Figaro" on the 16th March last began in Paris on the 20th July in a crowded court. The indictment having been read, the President proceeded to interrogate Madame Caillaux. He recalled her marriage with M. Leo Claetie, her subsequent divorce, and her re-marriage with M. Caillaux. In reply to the President, Madame Caillaux in faltering tones gave certain explanations. She said she had almost complete happiness in her marriage with M. Caillaux. "I would have had everything to make me happy," she added, "if I had not been poisoned by calumny." She spoke of the smiles and innuendo of which she became the object in society when the "Figaro" began its campaign, and continued, "It was said behind my back that my husband had received money from Germany on the occasion of the cession of the Congo. I could no longer attend the sittings of the Chamber without being made the object of offensive remarks and sneers from the public galleries.

The prisoner continued: "The campaign in the "Figaro" was conducted implacably. It had no political motive. It was entirely personal. The letter signed 'Ton Jo' had been published, and I had every reason to think other letters would follow. I suffered so much I lost my head."

As she said these words Madame Caillaux lowered her voice and displayed great emotion. She next referred to two other letters whose publication she had feared, and explained that in these M. Caillaux had explained to her certain of his former disappointments. He told her of scruples and political reasons which prevented him from seeking a divorce six months before an election. "In these letters" she continued, "M. Caillaux also spoke to me of myself, and it was almost impossible to discriminate between what there was of private and of political interest. We did not have to wait long to hear these letters spoken of on all sides."

She explained how, before the publication of the letter signed "Ton Jo" she had every reason to believe that M. Calmette was in possession of the two other letters also. She showd with many arguments how her husband and herself were convinced, especially after the appearance of the one letter, that M. Calmette would also publish the other two. It was impossible to separate the private from the political parts of them.

HER HUSBAND'S THREAT.

Madame Caillaux explained how, when her husband learned of M. Monier's reply that it was impossible by legal means to prevent M. Calmette's campaign, he declared he would smash the editor's "face." Madame Caillaux hesitated before using the word "face." Maitre Chenu rose and said:—"One may as well say 'mug.' The word was used twenty times at the preliminary inquiry."

Madame Caillaux retorted: "Yes, but there are words that one cannot say in public."

"Had my husband told me we must resign ourselves to it," she went on, "I should have considered him a coward. Outside the War Office I asked him when he intended to carry out his threat. Was it that day? He replied: 'No. It shall be on my day at my hour.'"

Speaking amid a profound silence Madame Caillaux said: "There was no way out of it. I had the impulse to take steps myself to try and do something. I have always carried a small revolver, which my father gave me on a journey. But, as I had lost this, another had to be got. I said to myself: "I will create a scandal."

NOT PREMEDITATED.

Pressing her handkerchief to her face Madame Caillaux, her voice broken with sobs, said: "If I had foreseen the horrible outcome I would rather have let the letters be published." Standing upright, her hand resting on the edge of the dock, she declared that she had not premeditated her act, or at most, if she entertained the idea of firing at M. Calmette her resolve was to the very last unsettled, and she did not mean to kill him. She had her first moment of hesitation when she was in the registry office, where she went to engage a servant. She returned home and still hesitated. She could not make up her mind whether to go to the "Figaro" or to a reception. Finally she decided, at all events, to leave a letter for her husband.

Madame Caillaux wept occasionally as she described her anguish and hesitation throughout the day. Proceeding, she described the violent campaign waged against her husband and how it extended to herself. She concluded by expressing her regret for what she had done, and her interrogation was over.

M. Monier (President of the Civil Tribunal), who was consulted by Madame Caillaux, denied having said that considering the French temperament it was astonishing that people did not smash the faces of other more often than they did. He had never used such language.

M. CAILLAUX'S STATEMENT.

The second day's hearing was chiefly noteworthy for the appearance in the witness box of M. Caillaux.

Speaking in a clear voice, which was sometimes shaken by emotion, M. Caillaux gave an account of his first marriage and of his divorce, and explained how he found out that the "intimate" letters, which his first wife declared she had burned, were being offered for publication. He spoke in the highest terms of his present wife, who was so touched that she sobbed aloud.

M. Caillaux went on to deal with the press campaign against him. He declared that he knew he would be sharply attacked, but he was stupefied when the "Figaro" published the "Ton Jo" letter. He maintained that this letter as published was still of a private nature despite the suppressions that had been made in it. He emphasised the fact that his wife and himself were at the time convinced that the publication of the "intimate" letters, already spoken of, was imminent. It was, in fact, their one preoccupation. He explained how after finding it impossible to obtain legal satisfaction he had told his wife his intention to "smash Calmette's mug."

M. Caillaux dwelt on his wife's state of fatigue and depression on the day of the crime. He added: "I recognize perfectly well that the violent expression of which I made use may have decided my wife's act. I am sorry for it and blame myself for it." At this point M. Caillaux, who was becoming exhausted, asked for the sitting to be suspended.

When the Court resumed the ex-Minister reviewed the *Figaro's* campaign, which he described as aimed at the man who wanted to get the income-tax passed. "And," he added, "to strike at a man they wanted to crush any means were good. The campaign began with the Priou affair, which was a regular cock and bull story." M Caillaux next justified his political work. He declared emphatically that even now he would take the responsibility for the postponement of the Rochette case. He said that in the negotiations between France and Germany he had had the honour of definitely acquiring the great Moroccan empire for France and he had always been solicitous of maintaining peace in the democracy. He concluded by complaining bitterly against the campaign directed against his wife.

MISSING DOCUMENTS.

M. Caillaux asked to be confronted with M. Latzarus, who had spoken of diplomatic documents which would destroy his repute for ever. This led to a violent scene between the two witnesses, in which Maitres Chenu and Labori joined.

"I shall not speak of these documents," said Maitre Chenu, counsel for the Calmette family, "They were handed by Dr. Albert Calmette to the President of the Republic, and it is not for me to follow them there.

This led to the intervention of Maitre Labori, who dominating with his tall figure those around him, said in a loud voice which rang through the hall. "I will have no ambiguity. This state of things shall not go I will throw up the case. I ask the Government to clear up the matter. I will not allow at the Bar the equivocal atmosphere which may be tolerated in Parliament." These words called forth much applause at the back of the court.

The Public Prosecutor said he could reassure Maitre Labori by telling him that the documents were nothing but alleged copies of documents which did not exist and had never existed, and that therefore they could not be used to damage in any way the honour or patriotism of M. Caillaux.

Maitre Chenu, while agreeing to regard the incident as closed by this statement, which was made at the third day's hearing gave expression to his ironic admiration of the superb cleverness with which M Caillaux, by creating a diversion, had turned a criminal trial into a political one in which he had taken as judge a jury which in reality had only been summoned to consider the crime with which Mme. Caillaux was charged. M. Caillaux, he continued, will thus be able to leave the Court with a certificate of national loyalty, based upon documents known only to himself. Maitre Chenu, in conclusion, suggested that it would be well if the Court made up its mind to try the real question before it—whether or not Mme. Caillaux assassinated Mr. Gaston Calmette.

EX-PREMIER'S FORMER WIFE.

Madame Gueydan, M. Caillaux's former wife, was the central figure in the fourth day's proceedings.

For the greater part of the afternoon she was at the witness' rail, and after she had finished giving her evidence she was called back several times.

Tall and dark with handsome features, she has preserved the prettiness of youth although she has a son twenty-six years old. It was curious to see the clever handsome woman stand within a few yards of her rival and successor and put her case before the Court. She attained considerable lucidity in marshalling her facts and arguments, and gave proof of some ability frequently answering the judge sharply, and again and again showing that she was not intimidated by the terrible Maitre Chenu himself.

At times her voice rose high in hate and scorn. Now and then she cast a glance in the direction of her accused rival, who winced under her look.

When she had taken the oath she found herself at once involved in a dispute with the Presiding Judge and Maitre Labori, who would not let her consult her notes. "Was not M. Caillaux allowed to read?" she protested. "I am confronted by a mountain of lies. I must climb this mountain, and demolish it piece by piece. I am alone. I have no husband to defend me," she exclaimed, looking towards the woman in the dock, who turned away her head.

"You had no notes when you appeared before the examining magistrate," said the Presiding Judge.

"I did not say anything to him," she retorted. "Besides, you were not there."

Maitre Labori broke in, telling her that if she confined herself to her role as a witness she would find him full of courtesy and deference. But if she pointed the accusing finger she would have to deal with him. "For," he added, "I am entrusted with the defence of my client whose head is at stake here."

"If you have talked of me with M. Caillaux he will have told you that I am not lacking in courage," replied Madame Gueydan.

Later Madame Gueydan complained that all the pity was given to the intruder who had wormed a way into her home to take her place there.

The witness then gave an account of her married life with M. Caillaux.

Her story was interrupted by the reading of a letter from M. Caillaux, in which the Minister admitted his misconduct and owned that he had nothing to reproach her with. The burden of her narrative was that she was surrounded on every side by lies. She denied everything said by M. and Madame Caillaux, "Not a word of the truth has been heard hitherto in this discussion. She repeatedly won her husband back from her finally successful rival, and more than once M. Caillaux was on the point of breaking off relations with the woman who was his mistress and not yet his wife." "But" exclaimed the witness "this person always got her prey again."

BRITISH WIVES AND FOREIGN HUSBANDS.

FORFEITURE OF NATIONALITY

Lady Aberconway writing to "The Daily Telegraph," on the forfeiture of nationality of British women married to aliens, says:—.

At a meeting of representative women from the British Dominions Overseas, held in London on July 9, a resolution was unanimously passed disapproving of the clauses relating to married women in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill. This measure confirms the provisions of the law of 1870, which first deprived British women of the inalienable rights of British nationality, and has exercised a world-wide influence to the disadvantage of women. The present bill, which has now reached report stage in the House of Commons, emphasises and accentuates the position of British women as aliens, should they marry men who are not British subjects. It directly classes all married women in the status of minors, idiots, and lunatics. Surely this shows a conception of the present position of women which is altogether out-of-date.

Under these circumstances it is earnestly hoped that steps may be taken to modify the bill before it leaves the House of Commons. In the first place we ask that British women who have married men of British nationality should not be made to forfeit that British nationality against their will, should their husbands become naturalised in another country. We consider that as the man has entered into a contract with his wife under British law, our law should protect the wife by enforcing that contract. Should this prove impossible, owing to the regulations of foreign powers when the husband resides in a foreign land, it is only fair that such a wife should, if she so desire, be freed by British law from a marriage which may impose upon her conditions to which she never assented when she took her vows in her parish church at home.

ALIEN MARRIAGES.

We contend, therefore, that in every case where a British woman is married to an alien, the very least that the law can allow is to permit her on widowhood, divorce, separation, or desertion by her husband, to recover fully and automatically her British nationality, together with all the rights and pprivileges of a British citizen.

In the case of a British woman married to an alien residing in British territory, it is difficult to see what good end is served by declaring her an alien. It would be a distinct advantage to her, as well as a convenience to her family, if she were allowed still to exercise the rights of a British citizen, free to take advantage of any privileges the law affords her, to enter into contracts and business relations without the formal consent of her husband, to retain her property and earnings, as permitted by English law, and be able to dispose of the same by an English will. As the bill now stands, no British woman married to an alien is able to make a will except in the legal manner of the country of which her husband is a native.

Even when a British woman is married to an alien and is living with him in a foreign country, I fail to see why she should be forced entirely to renounce British nationality. It might be necessary in some instances for her British nationality to be dormant during the life of her husband, but, nevertheless, any property she might possess in the British Empire might be safeguarded, and reasonable protection might be afforded to her by British representatives.

When we reflect that women are taxed throughout the British Empire to pay the salaries of legislators and officials, and have a right to have their welfare considered by such officials, we cannot be silent under what we consider an unjustifiable neglect of the interests of women. To class them for the sake of simplicity with idiots, minors, and lunatics, and repudiate them utterly under all circumstances and for life should they marry foreigners, is unworthy of the rules of a great nation which calls itself the "mother" of a world-wide Empire.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, notifies that the following Co-operative Credit Societies have been registered:—

Savadi Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Savadi, taluka Ron, district Dharwar; Yemkanmardi Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Yemkanmardi, taluka Chikodi, district Belgaum; Dongarkinhi Co-operative Granary Society, Unlimited, at Dongarkinhi, taluka Jamkhed, district Ahmednagar; Lehenwadi Co-operative Granary Society, Unlimited, at Lehonwadi, taluka Jamkhed, district Ahmednagar; Hosur Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Hosur, taluka Gadag, district Dharwar; Budruk Arlikatti Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Budruk Arlikatti, taluka Hubli, district Dharwar.

CRICKET AND LONGEVITY.

VETERANS IN PLAY.

NOTABLE BATS.

The following article by "Gentleman in Black" appears in the "Athletic News":—

Mr. Gordon Hake, who died at Brighton in his 104th year, was a life-long lover of cricket, for many seasons as an active player and afterwards as a keen follower of the game both as a spectator and a newspaper reader. This fact should cause those who maintain that cricket is not an unmixed blessing so far as health is concerned "furiously to think," for an ounce of fact is worth more than a stone of theory. From first to last Mr. Hake must have been interested in the game for about ninety-five years, and I may tell you, reader, in the strictest confidence, that if you do the same you are bound to live to a ripe old age. No charge is made for this infallible recipe for centenarianism.

"In my young days," Mr. Hake said, "I was considered a good bat at school, and it gave me a taste for outdoor exercise. That account, I fancy, for the vitality which has been my portion throughout life. Give boys cricket, and you give them more than money can buy." I have not yet completed my one hundredth year, but I can say "Hear, hear," most heartily to the sentiment expressed in the last sentence. If the truth could be known, it would probably be found that the increase in popularity of cricket during recent years has had much to do with the higher age attained generally by people in this country. The time is not far distant since certain individuals were fond of stating that cricket-playing caused consumption, and George Lohamann was often referred to as a case in point. Both statements were, of course, utterly absurd, yet, strange to say, many persons believed them or were too polite to venture to dispute them.

A CURIOUS FACT.

Dr. Edgar Jones, F.R.G.S., of Great Burstead, Essex, who died in August, 1912, in his 103rd year, was, like Mr. Hake, a life-long lover of cricket, and he, too, always spoke most highly in praise of the game. The same remark applies to Mr. Isaac Oldaker, of Brighton, who said in September, 1912, upon completing his 100th year, that cricket was one of the chief delights of his life, and to a very old man of Sneiton. Nottingham, who died about ten years ago, and could recall the famous match on the Forest ground in 1817 between XXII, of Nottingham and England. It is always a pleasure to meet veterans such as these, for, when in the humour, they can generally indulge in most interesting reminiscences, and their phraseology is, as often as not, very quaint.

It is an established fact that in very old people the recollections of their earliest days are invariably much clearer than of their doings in recent years: hence, one often learns interesting and curious things in conversing with them. Mr. Fred. Gale discovered this fact when he interviewed old John Bowyer, for the latter had one thing on his mind as regards Fennex, which was that fifty-eight years before, when Mitcham played Blackheath, Fennex, who played for the latter, backed his side for a glass of brandy-and-water, and, old John said, "He has never paid me to this day."

104 NOT OUT.

About a quarter of a century ago I witnessed a veterans' match at Taunton, in which the patriarch of the teams was an old gentleman in his 105th year. His batting, almost needless to add, was not Jessopian in character, and he was allowed to have a substitute to field for him. His name was William Adlem, and he was given a place simply to raise the average age of the players. Everyone who attended did so with the idea of being amused, not of witnessing skilful play, and so no one was disappointed.

But, speaking generally, such matches, like clown cricket, are things to weep over, although frequently they make some appeal to the curious; thus, when James Draper, sen., aged 93, played John Charlton, aged 63, at single wicket at Bagshot in 1845, the ground was crowded with spectators, and when the former had won by an innings and two runs he received an ovation fit for an emperor.

FAMOUS VETERANS.

At every period in the game's history there have been wonderful veterans who could claim to have played in matches of note. The famous Beldham and Mr. Arthur Burrows, of the Winchester XI, of 1829, lived to be 96; Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust was 98 when he died, Mr. G. W. Sharp (Canada) 97, and Mr. R. J. P. Broughton 95. Mr. T. S. Pix, too, of the Harrow XI. of 1824, was considerably over 90 at the time of his death; although not enrolled a member of the M.C.C. until twenty-one years after he had left the school on the hill, he belonged to the Club for fifty-four seasons, resigning at the end of 1898 and dying in 1900.

Of nonogenarians there are still many with us. Colonel A. F. Jenner, of the Kent XI. of 1836, will enter upon his 99th year next month; George Moore, of New South Wales, the grandfather of C. G. Macartney, is in his 94th, as is Mr. Wiliam Cordery, one of the old Bramshill (Hampshire) team; Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, the treasurer of the M.C.C., who paid his first visit to Lord's in 1832, is in his 91st; and Sir Emilius Bayley Laurie, Bart.—the Emilius Bayley who made the historic 152 for Eton v. Harrow in 1841, in his 92nd. The last-named has been quite blind for the last two or three years, but still signs letters and other documents.

Nor must Sir John Leslie, the oldest living Blue, be forgotten; he was born in December, 1822, elected a member of the M.C.C., in May, 1841, and played for Oxford in the University match of 1843. Names of other nonogenarians come to mind as these lines are being written, but enough have been mentioned to prove—if proof were needed—that cricket is a game which does not readily kill its votaries.

CRICKET BATS.

It is remarkable how much information of a most miscellaneous nature can be gathered by talking to old cricketers about their bats. The reminiscences of one will be sad as he recalls how he lost an old favourite some years after Anno Domini had compelled him to relinquish the game; another veteran will point with pride to his "stick" in a corner of the dining-room, and recall scores made half a century before; whilst a third will confide to you that "the best he ever used" is reposing, safely, but unsuspected, in a drawer in his wardrobe upstairs.

I can sympathise fully with the old fellows in their devotion, and on my own bookshelves I have two veterans—bats, not cricketers—discoloured with age, and one of them sprung, with which I played my small part last century. Broadbridge, of Sussex, used his favourite bat as a walking-stick, so fond was he of it; George Anderson, the Yorkshireman, had been known to take his to bed with him; and old Bowyer, of Surrey, and Daniel Day (whose portrait by "Felix" I am proud to possess) had theirs buried with them.

INSEPARABLE FRIENDS.

Among my friends I am glad to include an old gentleman, now in his 83rd year, one of whose most cherished possessions is a bat presented to him by his old club-mates sometime near the middle of the last century. Occasionally he will become drowsy in the evening, and begin to dose and allow his pipe to go out; but should I, with the most apparent innocence, make allusion to the old bat, he is out of his armchair like a shot, and, almost before I can murmur "W. G.," has taken it from its place of honour in the hall, and, with eyes sparkling and his whole being quivering, is once more showing me "how fields were won."

After the hall lamp has been in jeopardy for about ten minutes we will return to the dining-room, or his study, and then, with the bat handy on a table or couch, recount to each other, for perhaps the hundredth time, the story of some long-forgotten (to all but us) hit or catch which turned the fortunes of a game.

Many people will say that it is absurd to bestow love or affection on an inanimate object; but whatever arguments they advance will not cause me to desert my cricket books and pictures and bats. Some who read this may have heard of the famous Beldham, the most brilliant player of his time, whose batting was considered almost one of the sights of the universe—"Men's hearts throbbed within them, their cheeks turned pale and red."

In the evening of his days—he lived to be 96—he was visited by the editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," who, in a noble passage, has told us that, "In his kitchen, black with age, but, like himself, still untouched with worms, hangs the trophy of his victories, the delight of his youth, the exercise of his manhood, and the glory of his age—his bat. Reader, believe me when I tell you I trembled when I touched it; it seemed an act of profaneness, if violation. I pressed it to my lips and returned it to its sanctuary."

EARLY WEAPONS.

When the game was in its infancy, and the bowling under-hand, the bat resembled a modern hocky-stick in shape. Defence was then unknown, and, the bowling being all along the ground, the curved bat was doubtless the most appropriate kind conceivable in the circumstances. One such can be seen in the pavilion at the Oval. It is inscribed, "J. C., 1729," and weighs 2lb. 4oz.

It was a bat of this shape which the Rev. Henry Venn gave away in rather dramatic fashion at the conclusion of a match between Surrey and England in 1747. When his side had gained the day, he threw down the bat, exclaiming, "Whoever wants a bat, which has done me good service, may take that, as I have no further occasion for it." His friends inquiring the reason, he replied, "Because I am to be ordained on Sunday, and I will never have it said of me, "Well struck, Parson!" Not for many years afterwards was cricket deemed a fit game for the clergy, but many got over the difficulty by playing under a *nom de guerre*.

Those must have been good times, looking at the match from the batsman's point of view, when there was no restriction as to the width of the bat. "Shock" White, of Surrey, it is said, once appeared at Hambledon with a bat as wide as the stumps, and stood angry by whilst the locals meted out summary justice on the pitch by shaving it down with their pocket-knives to reasonable proportions. But White rose to the occasion, and, with his mutilated weapon, won the match for his side. He lived to be 91, and, in his old age, frequently recalled the occurrence, for he loved cricket to the last, and was a garrulous old man. It was owing to this incident that an iron gauge was constructed, through which all bats of suspected dimensions were passed, and allowed or rejected accordingly.

MANUFACTURERS.

Pett, of Sevenoaks, was the first bat-maker of more than local renown; he flourished about 140 years ago, and is mentioned in Fanny Burney's "Early Diary." His descendants are still to be found in the town named. For some reason, which I have never been able to understand, many of the early manufacturers were originally basket-makers. Thompson, of Eton, who flourished about a century ago, was one of the first. In those days, and for some time afterwards, bats were ponderous weapons, and, although devoid of balance, generally lasted a lifetime, but how the players managed to make long scores with them is a mystery.

Maybe some who read this have endeavoured to make their own bats. The writer has essayed the task, and with but indifferent success, however, the sting and jar being too pronounced for batting in comfort. But Mr. W. J. Lewis, of Queensland, has been very successful, and has used bats manufactured in his own home in inter-State matches. But if one cannot follow suit it is possible for almost everyone to grow willows, and thus combine business with pleasure. The late Mr. George Gibson, of Melbourne, scored 41 for Victoria v. New South Wales in December, 1865, and as a mark of appreciation was presented with a bat made from a willow-tree grown in his own garden. The average number made from a tree is, I believe, about 200, but as many as 1,179 were manufactured from one which was planted at Boreham, in Essex, in 1835, and taken down on April 19, 1888. When cut down it measured 101 feet long, 5 feet 9 inches in diamter, and weighed over eleven tons.

A WALNUT BAT.

Practically all modern bats are made of willow—the *salix* of Linnæus—but occasionally one meets with one manufactured of different wood. One of the most interesting I have seen was one of walnut made for the late Duke of Clarence; it was mounted in silver, and cost £50. Tradition says that the first century made in South Australia was hit with a cherry-wood bat.

Since writing the above I have taken my favourite bat from its resting-place on my bookshelves and spoken to it as to an old friend, and the words of Mr. E. V. Lucas have recurred to me:—

"Such a bat! Such a bat!
Full many a bat have I handled since then,
And cut with, and driven with, time and again,
But never a one like that.
Thrice happy the ghost who the ghost of it wields—
Such joy must be his in Elysian fields!"

Only one who can speak from personal experience can really know how delightful it is to use a perfectly-balanced bat, one so true that it seems to "play by itself" almost.

GIVE HOME RULE A CHANCE.

APPEAL FROM FAMOUS CONVERT.

SIR H. PLUNKETT PLEADS WITH ULSTER.

Sir Horace Plunkett's announcement of his conversion to Home Rule must cause a sensation among moderate Unionists in this country, says the "Daily News and Leader." Sir Horace, who has done more to give dignity to Irish Unionism than any other man of our time, makes this remarkable announcement in a pamphlet entitled "A Better Way: An Appeal to Ulster not to Desert Ireland" (Simpkin, Marshall; 6d.). He begins quietly with the assertion of the invitableness of Home Rule:—

> People but superficially acquainted with Southern Ireland, have drawn the conclusion that the demand for Home Rule would vanish if the Irish ceased to hold the balance between English parties. But the truth, known to every man actually in touch with Irish life, is that the majority of the Irish people want, and mean to agitate until they get, Home Rule.

He then goes on to ask whether the continuance of the present system is even desirable:—

> The evil of external government is seen at its worst where England, a rich country with eighty per cent. of its population urban, industrial and commercial, makes laws for Ireland, a relatively poor country with over seventy per cent. of its population rural and agricultural.

DANGERS OF EXCLUSION.

He proceeds to denounce the policy of "exclusion" as one that "is bad in principle and must be disastrous in operation," and he reminds Ulster of its dangers:—

> Is it certain that the industrial and commercial system which centres in Belfast is so firmly established, and so surely buttressed against the world-wide competition in which it is engaged, that it could stand the shock of separation?

Sir Horace denies that Home Rule will mean Rome Rule:

> Such cases of intolerance as are cited are usually found—if true—to have a social or political and not a religious basis. Considering both the example of other countries and the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, I anticipate that under Home Rule the people will retain their faith and the Catholic Church all its legitimate influence. But Catholic laymen throughout Ireland will be led by their new political duties to draw distinctions between the ecclesiastical and political spheres which they do not present recognise. They will thus gradually relieve the priesthood of a class of responsibilities from which all the more judicious priests will be very glad to escape.

AN APPEAL TO SIR E. CARSON.

As regard the business virtues of the South and West of Ireland, he says:

> The rural communities in the South and West of Ireland are, it may be admitted, still backward socially, economically and politically; no reader of Irish history could expect them to be otherwise. But I doubt whether any body of citizens in the Empire has made an advance in all these respects at all comparable to that which I have observed after spending the last quarter of a century in the most intimate touch with their working lives.

Sir Horace then urges the Ulstermen, for whom he professes the warmest admiration, to give Home Rule a chance, and he restates his well-known scheme for inclusion with the option of withdrawal at the end of a term of years. He suggests further a conference of Irishmen to suggest improvements to the Home Rule Bill and a scheme for incorporating the Ulster and Irish Volunteers in the Territorial Force. He appeals to Sir Edward Carson to put his scheme before the Ulstermen, and assures the Ulstermen of the welcome they will receive from Nationalist Ireland.

> I can say with absolute certainty that, if Ulster would now throw in her lot with Ireland she would find herself received with a generous enthusiasm which would last because it is founded in respect.

Sir Horace Plunkett is the most remarkable and impressive convert that has been made to the cause of Irish Home Rule since Gladstone himself.

(*Cricket and Longevity—Continued.*)

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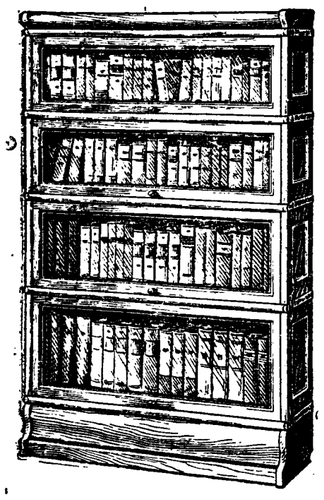

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THE TRIUMPH OF AGE.

"GIRLS" OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

It is the day of the old lady. "Westward the tide of Empire takes its way," and the evening of her days finds the modern old lady at her most charming, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

Her encroachments have been steady. There was a time when Woman was married at 16; and, if one may believe George Meredith, she had a wit and a wisdom which would only be credible now in her grand-mother. She married at 16; she produced enormous families without apparently any great inconvenience to herself; she was an adept in all matters of the household; she doctored her family and dependents with simples made of herbs; she had her still-room where she distilled sweet waters; she brewed home-made beer and wines of cowslip and elder; she embroidered and sewed and spun. Altogether her memory is as fragrant as the sweet pomanders she made. She was simply pious and she had the simple virtues; she never asked to stir very far from her own fireside;; she left the gaieties of life to her men-folk. She put on a bonnet when she was married and a cap at 40; and her grandchildren were in her arms at an age when her granddaughters have just begun to attract the homage of men.

"The flapper," to use a horrible word—that and "Little Mary" are the most offensive things in the young century—is now as shapeless as the name implies. Think of a 16-year-old of your acquaintance and imagine her taking on her shoulders love and life, the happiness of many, the cares of a mother and wife and of a household, and imagine her carrying the burden and the love and the grief and fulfilling her woman's lot successfully!

Nowadays there is little or no romance connected with Sixteen.

THE CHARM OF EIGHTY-TWO.

I remember when the woman of thirty in fiction and in fact was hailed as a French innovation. I remember the coming of the woman of forty. By unobserved degrees there followed the woman of fifty. Not to put too fine a point on it, I know a woman of seventy who draws men of all ages about her chair, not because of her ripe wisdom, but because of her gaiety, her wildness, her femininity.

How far will it go? Will the time come when a man shall wish to marry his grandmother? The most charming woman I ever knew—I use the word in its first and limited sense: it is "too often profaned for me to profane it"—was a lady of 82. She would have passed for a fresh 60, as she went by in her rich black silk and old lace; but the roses of her complexion and the blue of her eyes had only a little part in her charm. Her maiden name was that of one of the loveliest and noblest of the Elizabethan poets, whose blood ran in her veins. From the spacious days came her beautiful manners, in part at least. But though they owed something to tradition and inheritance, they could not have been what they were if there was not a beautiful heart behind them. Without the beautiful heart there can be no real soundness of manners.

Some one said of her, meaning a disparagement, that she always met one as if there was no one else in the world. But there was no one else in the world to her at the moment. She had so intense an interest in her world that the one to whom she spoke, for the moment, absorbed all her interests. Girls are apt to worship such a one as whole-heartedly as boys. I will not say that my dear old lady provoked offers of marriage; but in my knowledge there were not many young men who would stay with the girls if she were by. Crabbed age had no part in her.

"CHITS OF THIRTY.

My old lady was credited with having referred once with some scorn to chits of 30. It may come to that, that a woman of 30 may regard herself, may be regarded, as a chit. We all know of marriages of women of 30 and 40 and 50 which turn out amazingly well. Is it that the woman of mature years has gained wisdom by experience and does not try her man by follies and exactions, as she might have done in callow youth? Is it that friendship and community of interests binds faster than the flame of youth. I think it was a Frenchman who said that when an ugly woman was loved she was loved like the devil. The French were also credited with the discovery of the women of 30, or 40, or 50. To be sure the *jeune fille* is a grub-like creature in France. She never finds her wings till she is married: and the most fascinating women in France are grandmothers.

It was a man-made axion that a woman was as old as she looked and a man as old as he felt; and it was a partisan statement. The women who are as old as they feel are all about us, and the younger they feel the younger they look. I know a woman of 40 who is the most charming of girls, with something airy, elusive, delicate as thistledown about her fluttering beauty. All sorts of things keep a woman young. A roomful of thinking, imaginative women will look younger than a roomful of men of the same age and taste and habits of mind.

COMRADESHIP IN MARRIAGE.

Statistics prove that the age of marriage is postponed later and later. The young thing has not much chance nowadays against her maiden aunt, or it may be her mother. The ideal of comradeship in marriage has grown. I have seen in my time the women left out of the men's diversions, I remember the ball-room deserted for the card-room, and the pretty girls sitting round the walls partnerless the night long. I have seen it come that the women, too, began to play card, to go to race meetings, to smoke, so that they could go with the men and be good comrades, and not the dear apart things that were the girls of yore. Golf was a great opportunity for the women. Good comradeship is a better provision for life's dusty way than sentiment; and, indeed, there is no reason why romantic love should not lie at the head of good fellowship.

One remembers old diaries and journals. It was an exceptionally brilliant woman who recorded that she and the ladies of the family sat all day working at a carpet they were making and read in between Blair's "Grave," a cheerful spiritual manual. "When the gentlemen joined us," she wrote, "they were, alas, in a state unsuited to the conversation of our sex." The child-wife, I fancy, was left at home while her mate disported himself. She had to be left at home—there were so many babies and so much to do. She was incredibly efficient, very often, though there may have been Dras like David Copperfield's, and she had time sometimes to become a great woman as well as to be the mother of heroic sons. Nowadays she may grow gently to her responsibilities. For women of to-day as the years pass the "best is yet to be."

THE DOCTRINE OF DEFENCE.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL PRIMER.

The "Oxford Survey of the British Empire," contains in its sixth volume, or General Survey, a chapter which merits the notice of all those who are interested in defence questions, or desire for any reason to have a short statement of official views on this subject at their fingers' ends, says the Military Correspondent of "The Times."

It is neither a long chapter—a matter of 50 pages—nor disagreeably dogmatic, nor cumbered with detail. It is written by a practised hand, and it is the best synthesis of the separate elements which constitute the official doctrine of defence that has hitherto seen the light. Internal evidence points to the probability that the chapter has been written in part from materials not open to inspection and analysis by ordinary mortals. It is a sort of Defence Committee diploma work; and if it slurs over some of the difficulties of technique, it is a very fair and certainly a very able and useful presentment of the problem of defence viewed from the standpoint of reasonable statesmenship.

MILITARY AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The illusion, cherished by many among us, that we can readily avoid foreign entanglements, and return in a spirit of content to isolation, is rather roughly dispelled in the opening pages. The writer shows that the fundamental principles of our foreign policy are conservative and defensive. If we had twice as large a Navy as we possess and an Army like that of France we could revert to isolation and call it splendid. But as we are not in this position we are compelled to seek preservation by taking our share of alliances and friendships, by becoming good Europeans, and by maintaining the balance of power. By these means we do our best to prevent a hostile coalition being formed against us, and we retain for ourselves and the Empire at large the freedom of the seas.

Having stated the leading principles on which Imperial defence is based—namely, sea supremacy, good local defence, and mutual assistance—the writer of the chapter discusses the question of the command of the sea, and has something of real interest to tell us concerning the extremely arduous character of offensive naval warfare from our British point of view. This latter becomes clear when the resources possessed by the weaker combatant are closely examined and this particularly true if the initiative in the war rests with the weaker side. The essential weakness of our position, according to the writer, is that our settled policy is defensive and that it is practically inconceivable that we should be the aggressors. In other words, the initiative will probably be with the enemy, and he has a large choice of means for doing us much harm. We must consequently be prepared, at one average moment, for the enemy at his selected moment, and though this is a telling phrase its translation into effective action at all times is a most tremendous strain. It entails upon us not only a considerable preponderance of force, but also first-class intelligence, and a very prudent distribution of our ships in time of peace.

DOMINION NAVIES.

Extending his glance to distant seas the writer puts forward the well-known Admiralty view on the subject of Dominion navies. The greatest output of strength for a given expenditure—so runs the doctrine—is obtained by the maintenance of a single navy, with the con-comitant unity of training and command. This is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth. The case is greatly altered for a Dominion in the far Pacific if the single navy in question cannot afford to station a battle fleet in Australasian waters, and if this battle fleet, in the unlikely event that it could be spared, would take many weeks to reach Sydney or Auckland. This same single navy has not been able even to carry out the 1909 agreement regarding the Imperial Pacific Fleet, and Australasia has every reason to prefer a local navy to none. The writer of the chapter says that the objection of the Dominions to monetary contributions, and the lack of popular understanding of the true principles of maritime strategy, led to the desire for local navies; but he admits that the importance of unity in command in war is generally recognized, and his complaint that the peace distribution of local navies controlled by the Dominions may create difficulties in critical times can surely be met by good will and the exercise of a modicum of intelligence. For better or worse the great Dominions mean in course of time to possess their own navies; and the day will surely come when the cast-iron theories which delayed their creation will be among the curiosities of contemporary literature.

HOME DEFENCE.

After dealing briefly with the protection of commerce, sea communications, and defended ports, the writer of the chapter turns to home defence. He defines "invasion" and "raid," notes the conclusions of 1905 and 1909 on the subject of attack from over-sea, and adopts the 70,000 men standard as a rough basis for calculation. Very properly, he thinks the question of attack from oversea not worth arguing if our command of the sea is complete or is entirely lost. The case which interests him and interests us is one in which the command of the sea is in dispute. He thinks, in this case, that there must be sufficient control of the route to be followed by the expedition to enable it to have a reasonable prospect of reaching its destination and completing its landing. If possible, so there must, but the chances of war are without limits, and in 1798 Bonaparte reached Egypt in spite of the rule. Assuming that the expedition succeeds, our land forces have, according to the writer of the chapter, to observe the coast, to resist the landing, to delay the advance, to concentrate a superior force against the enemy, and to bring him to action. Speedy mobilization, a high standard of efficiency, and a rapid offensive are demanded from the defending army, and from the writer's observations we should judge, though he does not state the fact explicitly, that he has not great confidence in the ability of second line troops to carry out successfully the offensive part of this mission.

The conclusions which he gives on this interesting subject are, he tells us, his own. They are to the effect that the command of the sea will remain in dispute for a period the extent of which cannot be estimated; that the risks of an expedition during this period will vary according to the degree of control of the route to be followed and the size of the expedition; that for the purpose of a raid the control of communications is unnecessary, but that it is necessary for the execution of decisive operations; and that the land forces which we must maintain vary with the relative strength and efficiency of our fleets as compared with those of our opponents. If, he says, the relative strength of the fleets does not preclude the possibility of our being thrown temporarily on the defensive at sea, then large and efficient land forces must be maintained to assume the offensive rapidly against any hostile force landed throughout the whole period that we remain on the defensive at sea.

WOMEN AND THE LAW.

JUDGE PARRY'S HUMOUR.

Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, speaking at the annual dinner of the Hardwicke Society, at the Connaught Rooms, on July 22, when he proposed the health of the guests, coupled with the name of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, said there had been no actor in his time who had been so distinguished by his faultless elocution as Sir Johnston had been. In the days when he followed Sir Johnston from theatre to theatre—when he could afford it—(laughter)—he thought how advisable it would be if the members of the Bar could go through a course of training such as he knew their guest must have gone through to acquire the excellence which characterised him. Sir Johnston managed to introduce refinement into every character he portrayed on the stage, and he trusted he would change his mind and not say farewell to the public for some time.

Sir J. Forbes Robertson, in his reply, observed that the theatrical profession and the Bar had much in common. "Your profession, my lord," he added, "have always stumped up, and have never been deadheads." (Laughter.)

Judge Parry, in proposing the health, of the society, remarked that there was a suggestion that ladies were to be admitted as solicitors, and he rejoiced in that, because he had two daughters and one granddaughter who might qualify to be registrars. (Loud laughter.) If they had lady solicitors they would have lady barristers, and then certainly lady judges. In the past there have been a lot of old women on the Bench. (Loud laughter.) Lady registrars would be of the greatest assistance to a county court judge, for they would be able to try on a blouse, the fit of which he was so often asked to determine.

The toast of the Bar was proposed by Mr. Israel Zangwill, who said that it was an indispensable evil. (Laughter.) A friend once said to him that one of the noblest things of England's legal system was the barmaid. (Great laughter.) "I had to explain," Mr. Zangwill added, "that she belonged to a different department."

The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Mr. Pembroke Wicks, private secretary to Sir Edward Carson.

RANGOON HOSPITALS.

DISCRIMINATION IN PAYING WARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

The system of "Discrimination" in the paying wards of Rangoon, Mandalay, and Maymyo hospitals on the lines laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India of February 19, 1913, has been decided upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to take effect from September 1. The scale of charges ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 300 per operation has been fixed for each of the three hospitals with a fee of Rs. 5 per day for medical attendance. The Government will be credited with half of the above fees and the remainder to go the officer earning the fees.

A report is to be submitted by September 1, 1915, of the result of the scheme pointing out any modifications that may be found necessary.

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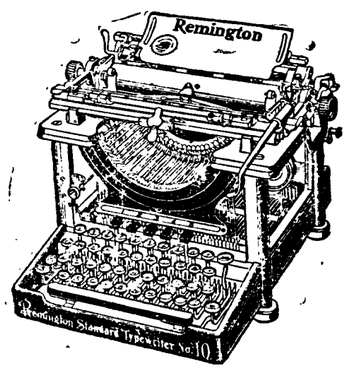

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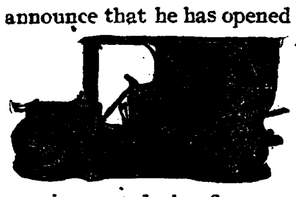

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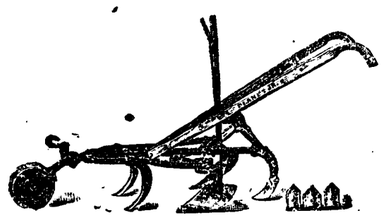

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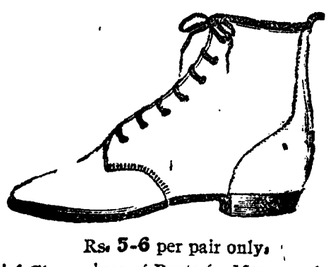

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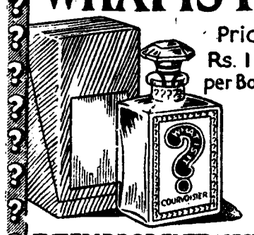

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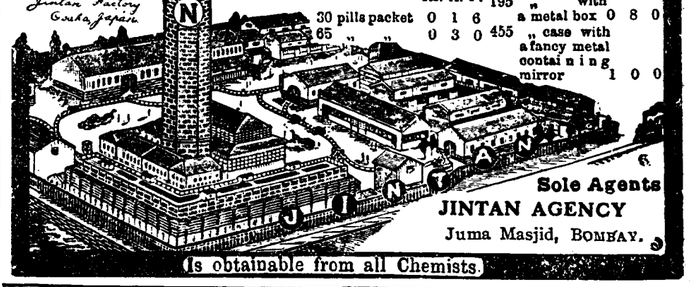

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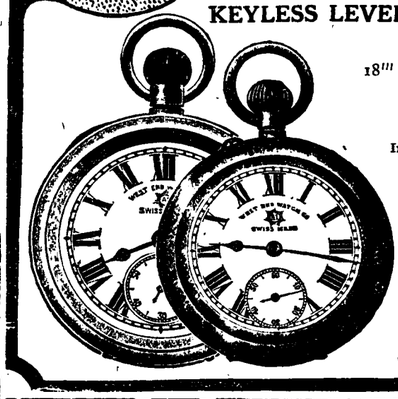

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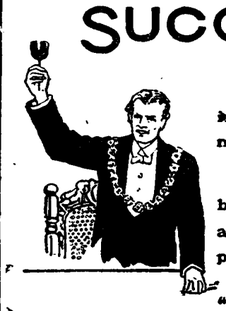

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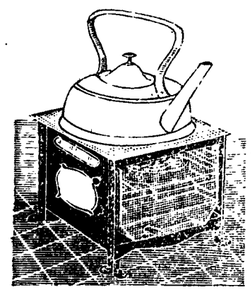

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